The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4785. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Steamship.

Another Formidable Bread Riot in England.

Dissatisfaction in France with the Emperor's Policy.

Formal Annexation of the Elbe Duchies to Germany.

Serious Outbreak of Workingmen in Madrid.

Reported End of the Insurrection in Candia.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Scheme for Canadian Confederation.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

It is announced officially to-day that the British Government has accepted the plan submitted by the Provincial Delegates for the union of the Canadian Provinces.

Railway Loan for Canada.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 25—Noon.

A Canadian railway loan for £4,000,000 sterling, guaranteed by the British Government, is soon to be put upon the market.

More Bread Riots.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 25—Noon.

Quite formidable bread riots have occurred at Greenwich.

Railroad Matters.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 25—Evening.

The affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad have been referred to a committee of inquiry.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Reform Policy Condemned.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Telegrams received from all departments of the Empire express dissatisfaction with the proposed reform in the policy of the Government.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Advices from Paris state that France is disgusted with the measures recently put forward by the Emperor NAPOLEON.

DENMARK.

The Reported Sale of St. Thomas to the United States.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The official journal of Copenhagen denies that the Danish Government has any intention of selling the island of St. Thomas to the United States.

GERMANY.

The Germanic Confederation.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The members of the German Confederation have agreed to the scheme proposed by the Prussian Government.

Austria and Prussia.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 23—Evening.

It is reported that the Government of Prussia has asked that of Austria, why the troops of the latter are being concentrated in Gallacia.

Formal Annexation of the Elbe Duchies to Germany.

BERLIN, Friday, Jan. 25—Noon.

The Duchies have formally been annexed to the German Confederation.

The German Diet is to meet for the first time on the 24th of February.

Count Bismarck.

BERLIN, Friday, Jan. 25.

Count BISMARCK declines a seat in the German Diet.

SPAIN.

Bread Riot in Madrid—Serious Outbreak Threatened.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Information has been received that the workingmen are riotously assembling in the streets of Madrid. Their clamor is for bread. A serious outbreak is anticipated, and the Government is taking measures to meet it.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Negotiations for a Settlement.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The French, Russian and Prussian Governments have resolved to negotiate in common with the Porte upon the Eastern question.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

A New Frontier Line to be Made.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 23—Evening.

There is a report that a new frontier line will be made between the territories of Austria and Italy.

CANDIA.

The Cretan Patriots and the United States.

ATHENS, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Great interest is felt in this city and throughout Greece generally on the subject of Gen. KALERGIS' mission to Washington.

Help is confidently expected from the Great Republic.

Reported End of the Cretan War.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 25—Noon.

Dispatches received here state that the Cretan war has ended, and that the volunteers have gone back to Greece.

A Mission Declined.

ATHENS, Friday, Jan. 25.

It is said that Gen. KALERGIS has declined the mission to the United States in aid of the suffering Cretans.

SURRATT.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The United States steamer *Swatara*, with JOHN H. SURRATT on board, arrived at Port Mahon, Island of Minorca, (Balearic Islands,) recently, and after coaling sailed again for the United States.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Markets.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 22—Evening.

Consols for money have declined to 90⅞. American Securities are generally unchanged. Five-twenty bonds, however, have slightly declined, the closing quotation being 72¾.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 23—Noon.

Consols for money, 90¾.

United States Five-twenties	72¾
Erie Shares	43¾
Illinois Central Shares	80¾

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 24—Evening.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 72¾; other American securities close at the noon rates. Consols, 90¾.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Consols closed to-day at 90¾ for money.

The closing quotations for American securities are as follows:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds of 1862	72¾
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	81
Erie Railroad Shares	43¾

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 25—Noon.

Consols for money 90¾.

Illinois Central Shares	80½
Erie Railway Shares	43½
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72¾

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 25—Evening.

Consols for money 90¾.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Central Shares	81
Erie Railway Shares	43½

American Securities at Paris and Frankfort.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 22—Evening.

At Frankfort, this evening, the closing price for United States Bonds was 76¾.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 24.

Sales were made to-day of United States Five-Twenties at 72¾.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 25—Evening.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 72¾.

Liverpool and other Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 22—Evening.

There is no change in the Cotton market; Middling Uplands 14¾d. The market for goods and yarns at Manchester is dull and heavy.

The Breadstuff market is active. Wheat continues firm. Corn has advanced to 43s. 3d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western American.

The Provision market is firm. Lard is quoted at at 55s. ℔ cwt. for American.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 23—Evening.

The Cotton market is steady, and prices are unchanged. Middling Uplands, 14¾d.

The provision market is active. Beef has advanced 2s.@2s. 6d. for American. Bacon is firmer.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Cotton market is without special activity, but firmer in tone, and prices show an advancing tendency. The sales to-day were 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands is quoted at 14¾d.@14¾d. ℔ ℔.

The Manchester market is flat and transactions are small.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market is quiet, but prices are unaltered.

The Petroleum market is a trifle easier; sales were made to-day at 1s. 5½d.@1s. 6d. ℔ gallon for refined Pennsylvania.

The market for Lard is without alteration; sales of American at 55s. ℔ cwt.

The Tallow market is firm at last reported prices.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 25—Noon.

The Cotton market is steady at the top price of yesterday, 14¾d.

The Brokers' Circular reports the total sales of the week ending last evening at 42'000 bales. The sales to-day will probably reach about 8,000.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 25—Evening.

The Cotton market closed firm, with sales of 8,000 bales during the day. Middling Orleans are quoted at 15¾d.

The market for goods at Manchester is dull and drooping.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market is dull and tends downward.

Wheat has declined 3d., and Flour 1s.

Corn has declined to 42s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western.

The Provision market is generally firm. Bacon is a shilling dearer. Resin is quoted at 10s. ℔ cwt. for common Wilmington. Spirits Turpentine, 37s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American.

Manchester Trade Reports.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, Jan. 22—Evening.

The short time movement among the cotton manufacturers is extending.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22—Evening.

The steamship *Allemania*, from New-York Jan. 5, touched here this afternoon, en route to Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Portland, Jan. 12, arrived off Greencastle to-day, and after landing mails, proceeded to Liverpool.

BREST, Wednesday, Jan. 23—Evening.

The steamship *Pereire*, from New-York Jan. 12, put in here on the way to Havre to-day.

HAVRE, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The steamship *Pereire*, Capt. DUCHESNE, from New-York Jan. 12, arrived here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The steamship *Chicago*, of Williams and Guion's Line, from New-York Jan. 9, arrived here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The steamship *Louisiana*, of the National Line, from New-York Jan. 5, and the *Somerset* from Baltimore, arrived here to-day and sailed for Liverpool.

The steamship *Bosphorus*, from Philadelphia bound to Liverpool, was seen on Sunday last 600 miles west of Queenstown short of coal, but otherwise in good condition.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, Jan. 25—Evening.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York Saturday, Jan. 12, reached here en route to Liverpool this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan 25—Evening.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Portland Jan. 12, arrived at Greencastle this noon.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

The steamship *Union*, from Southampton, Jan. 16, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The Inman steamer *City of Boston*, Capt. Brooks, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 16th, and Queenstown on the 17th January, arrived here at a late hour last night.

The *Thomas Humphreys*, which left Liverpool on the 11th with salt for New-York, was caught when off the Skerries, and all her sails were blown off in ribbons. She drifted on the Cemlyn Rocks, near Holyhead, and became a total wreck. Her cargo was entirely lost. Two of the crew were only saved.

Private telegrams state the estimated loss by the fire at Yokohama, Japan, to be £500,000, of which £233,000 is insured in London and in China.

The officers of the detective force have made three additional arrests; one of them is a Mr. W. J. SMYTH. He is stated to have had the rank of Colonel in the American army. When the Habeas-Corpus Act was suspended his brother was arrested, and the Police were on the watch for himself, but he contrived to escape to America.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

"We understand that in the forthcoming navy estimates, £10,000 will be taken for experimental purposes, with a view of testing the resisting powers of turrets."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:

"It would seem that although one New-York militia regiment has declined to come to Paris for the exhibition, several American civic warriors are expected, and a project is on foot for a grand social and military fraternization between them and the Paris National Guard."

The *Daily News* says: "We understand that a new political and literary paper, to be called the *Chronicle*, will shortly make its appearance. Its origin is due to persons connected with the late *Home and Foreign Review*, the principal contributors to which will form part of its staff. Its politics will be frankly liberal, and its literary department will include a systematic criticism of all the leading publications in England and abroad."

The London *Gazette* says: "The exhibitors of cutlery are only seven in number, of whom four come from London, one from Dublin, and two from Sheffield. In 1855, at the Paris Exhibition, there were fifteen exhibitors from Sheffield, not one of whom is now an exhibitor."

The Paris correspondent to the *Standard* says: "The French Government is said to be very anxious to bring about the meeting of a Conference respecting the Eastern question, but naturally enough the apprehension of a refusal renders it averse from taking upon its own shoulders the burden of a proposal."

The *Moniteur* publishes a notification contradicting a report lately current that the opening of the exhibition would be delayed. It adds that the building will be ready on the 28th of March, and that the opening will take place, as previously announced, on April 1.

During the recent gale which prevailed in Paris a pavillion four stories high, in course of erection in the Champ de Mars, intended for the exhibition of the products of Holland, was blown down.

A telegram from Copenhagen says: "In the Folkething the President announced that the Minister of War will shortly introduce a bill proposing the gradual construction of fortifications. The King has sanctioned the bill authorizing the outlay of 1,333,333 rix dollars for furnishing the Danish army with new arms."

A dispatch from Brussels says: "It is rumored that a marriage will shortly take place between the Count DE FLANDERS and a Princess of the House of Hohenzollern."

ENGLAND.

The Calamity in the Regent's Park—Terrible Scenes of Excitement and Distress.

From the London Times, Jan. 16.

Yesterday one of the most awful calamities ever known in the metropolis took place in the Regent's Park, where, by the simultaneous giving way of the whole of the ice on the lake, at least two hundred people were thrown into the water at once, and from twenty to forty persons drowned. Women rushed about on the banks, screaming out that their children, or husbands, or brothers were drowning, and imploring the bystanders to save them. Boys and girls stood hysterically crying and wringing their hands, and between their sobs exclaiming. "Oh, look at father! Oh, father, father!" and giving expression to other heart-rending exclamations; and strong men convulsively appealed to those who had no means of help, and pointed out friends and relations struggling in the agonies of death. Only those who, like the writer, were on the spot, and saw with their own eyes what took place, can form an adequate idea of the calamity which in an instant placed 200 persons at the very gates of death, almost within arms' reach of those who were related to them by the closest ties, but who were yet in most cases obliged to stand helplessly by and see them fighting desperately for life, and gradually succumbing or waiting passively, clinging to pieces of ice till they became insensible and lost their hold. While sympathy and regret moves all who hear of the sudden and painful death of so many human beings, it must be recorded that the death they met with was the result of their own excessive foolhardiness in remaining upon the ice to steal a few extra moments' enjoyment at a fearful risk, when thousands of persons saw and appreciated the fearfully unsafe condition of the ice, and congregated on the banks with the certain expectation of seeing large numbers immersed in the water. By 3:30 o'clock the ice showed unmistakable signs of breaking up. It was cracked to such an extent that there was not a sound piece of more than a foot or so broad, and the cracks were clearly marked by the water which rose through them. These alarming symptoms were noticed by everybody, and many who had sense enough made the best of their way off, expressing their opinion as they did so, that the ice would not last many minutes longer. Even these, in many instances, got a wetting in getting out of danger, for with hardly an exception the ice had parted from the shore right around the lake. Notwithstanding the warning signs, more than 200 persons still remained on the ice skating and sliding. Shortly before 4 o'clock three children and two men went through the ice together at about a dozen feet from the south-western shore. A gentleman immediately plunnged in and brought to the shore the three children, who clung round so as almost to drown him. Here one of the Royal Humane Society's men excited a great deal of indignation. He went a foot or so into the water, and there waited till the children were brought to him, and then, with another, claimed to have rescued them. One of the men who had fallen in scrambled out, and the other was taken from a boat by a Royal Humane Society's man. Immediately after this several other people fell in, but they were soon got out. Somewhat awakened to their position by these accidents and the shouts of the people on the banks, a few other persons left the ice, not, however, without in most cases falling through when near the shore. At this time a dozen people on the north-eastern side, near the boat-house, who were standing close together, watching the misfortunes of the others, next fell in together. This was witnessed from all parts, and created a panic among all who remained on the ice, and they all with one accord rushed towards the opposite shore. Before this movement was commenced numbers were seen dropping through the ice in all parts. As the frightened groups made for the banks the whole field of ice gave two or three heaves, and then simultaneously broke up over the whole of the broad part of the lake. In an instant 200 men and children were thrown into the water. A fearful cry of dismay proceeded from them as they fell, which was mingled with a loud shout of horror from the thousands who lined the banks. Then all was confusion and distraction. For several minutes nothing effectual was even thought of, and there in the water could be seen children of from eight to twelve years of age clinging to the edges of the broken ice, crying every moment in frantic voices for the assistance which those who witnessed their sufferings were powerless to render them, and in a brief time giving up their short lease of life with a few last faint waves of the hands above the water. Those who witnessed these scenes cried and shrieked with even greater exhibition of feeling than the sufferers themselves. The first shock over, men rushed wildly about, seizing upon everything in the shape of a rope or spar to throw to the struggling and drowning; but by this time all direct communication with them was cut off by the general breaking up of the ice, and very few were reached for a long time. A cry was raised of "The boats, the boats!" and hundreds of willing workers ran off to return with the boats on their shoulders, but when they got them into the water the greatest difficulty was experienced in forcing them through the ice. Ropes were rapidly joined, and then one end of each being carried across the bridge, they were stretched from shore to shore and dragged along. A few persons managed to grasp them, but they could not be dragged ashore, and had to remain holding on to them till the boats picked them up. Some of them failed to hold on long enough, and the spectators were horrified to see, every now and then, a man thoroughly exhausted gradually relax his hold and sink. Many instances of individual gallantry took place. One man, at the most imminent risk, plunged in and brought several children safely out. A gentleman, who broke through near the southwestern shore, fell so that his head and chest rested on a large block of ice, while his feet were in the water. There he lay smoking his pipe for a long time while the boats were farther out picking up as fast as possible those in a worse position. He began, however, to realize his position, and, removing his pipe from his mouth, he called out, "£50 to any one who will fetch me out!" Several abortive attempts were made to reach him with ropes, poles and ladders. A man with the aid of a ladder reached a small piece of sound ice, and endeavored to throw a rope to him, but it fell short. He then managed to push the ladder on to a piece of ice further out, and standing on the former he again threw the rope. In doing so he fell, and in clinging to the ladder he hurt himself, and was drawn ashore. A gentleman then got into an escape fitted up with barrels at the end. When pushed out as far as possible he got into the water and endeavored to push the escape along, but did not succeed. Eventually a man stripped to his shirt and trousers, and a rope having been fixed to his waist, he desperately fought his way through the ice, and seizing the skater round the body, they were both dragged to land amid tremendous cheers. A man named MOORE, who received a medal two years ago for saving people under similar circumstances, was very active, and saved several persons. Just as one of the boats approached a sufferer he sank, but a young man in the boat plunged after him into the water, and brought him up. They were both got into the boat. Mr. WENZELL, the proprietor of the boat, was most energetic in his efforts, and many persons were indebted to him for their lives. A young man stood on a solitary piece of ice in the centre of the lake for an hour and a half, and was at last fetched off by a man who reached him in a boat. Within about half an hour of the breaking of the ice large bodies of police began to arrive, and rendered great assistance in dragging ropes that had been caught by some of those in the water, in fetching and launching boats, and keeping idlers back. All this time the excitement was kept up by the frequent sinking of those who had lost all power to support themselves.

PRUSSIA.

Electoral Address of the Prussian Conservatives.

The members of the Conservative Party in the Chamber of Deputies have just published the following address:

The elections to the Parliament of the North German Confederation are impending. This Parliament is to agree upon the Constitution indispensable for common affairs with the Governments of friendly German States, already allied by treaty, which will constitute the North German Confederation. Its task is, therefore, very important and far-reaching, and all the more difficult, as not unimportant prejudices and obstacles in all directions have still to be overcome.

It is all the more generally necessary that not only should every political party exert its entire activity and influence to solve that problem for the permanent salvation of Prussia and Germany, but at the present moment the whole Prussian people should step forward as one man to complete in concord, as a temple of honor to the German nation, that edifice of German unity for which the people in arms have laid the firm foundation.

Far be it, therefore, from us to evoke anew the errors and divisions of the immediate past. We offer the hand for common action to all who are ready to range themselves now with us under the flag which has hitherto led us on to victory.

Our programme is short and intelligible to all. The Prussian Kingdom, as the centre and guardian of German unity and freedom, and the German policy of His Majesty the King put in active operation, and represented through Count BISMARCK, as the exact expression of the royal idea—this is the motto we have to follow, this the object we have to fulfill.

The German people constantly recognizes more strongly that the Prussian monarchy is the guardian of German power and German honor. It adheres daily more firmly to the mottoes under which our King and his army have won victory upon the battle-field and the hearts of admiring nations. It rejects forever the deceptive statesmanship of those who, vacillating between timorousness and arrogance, again try to press into the foreground the standpoint shown by the most recent teachings of history to be untenable.

The work must be carried on as it has been begun, and its director can be only that man who, as a faithful servant of his royal master, has understood how to combine the ancient State-forming idea of Prussia with the materials of the nineteenth century.

Let us, therefore, rally around our old flag and embark in the work with all the more zealous and energetic hand, because we make the first experiment with an electoral law, based upon the indispensable presupposition of the devoted patriotism of the entire people and of every individual.

(Signed by Count BISMARCK and 100 other Conservative Deputies.)

CANDIA.

Rescue of Refugees.

From the London Times, Jan. 15.

The philanthropy of Capt. PYM has encouraged the Russians to carry into execution their long talked of humane intentions. On the 29th ult, the Russian frigate *Grand Admiral* arrived in the Piræus with more than 1,000 refugees on board, who were embarked at Tripiti, on the eastern shore of Selinos, near the precipices of the Sphakian Mountains. A Turkish frigate was watching the coast in order to prevent a repetition of acts of humanity like that of the *Assurance*, which are sure to revive the courage of the insurgents by the hope they hold out of direct foreign intervention. The Captain called upon the Russian to observe the blockade and not communicate with the insurgents, but the Russian Captain replied that he had orders to embark the non-combatants on the coast, and the Turk then withdrew. The Greeks look upon the forcing of the blockade by the Russians not as an act of humanity only, but also as a deliberate act of intervention, and they suppose that the Cretan question must now be brought before the Cabinets of Europe. This, in their estimate of the state of Europe, is equivalent to the union of Crete with the Hellenic Kingdom. They see no difficulty in compelling the Ottoman troops to evacuate four strong fortresses, nor in expelling 50,000 Greek Mussulmans from their native country, accompanied by the expropriation of nearly one third of the landed property in the island."

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 26.

Mr. MORGAN presented a remonstrance against the proposed prohibition on the importation of fire-crackers, which was ordered to lie on the table.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. DOOLITTLE presented the report of the Join Special Committee, appointed March 3, 1865, to inquire into the condition of the Indian tribes, and the management of Indian affairs, which was read and ordered to be printed.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill for the relief of the North Missouri Railroad Company, by allowing it the credit for duties on railroad iron.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. WADE called up the bill to authorize the construction of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad into and within the District of Columbia.

Mr. HENDRICKS called attention to the fact that Maryland Senators were absent, and asked that the bill be postponed until they were present.

Mr. WADE said the bill had already been postponed repeatedly, and ought now to be passed.

The bill was read three times and passed.

ALCOHOL AND BURNING FLUID.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the following, which was passed, and having already passed the House, goes to the President.

JOINT RESOLUTION *to amend existing laws relating to Internal Revenue.*

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That alcohol made or manufactured of distilled spirits, on which the taxes imposed by law shall have been paid, and burning fluid made or manufactured from alcohol or spirits of turpentine, or camphene, on which the taxes imposed by law shall have been paid, shall be and are hereby exempt from tax, and so much of section 96 of the act of June 30, 1864, as relates to alcohol and burning fluid is hereby repealed, and all products of distillation, by whatever name known, which contain distilled spirits or alcohol, on which the tax imposed by law has not been paid, shall be considered and taxed as distilled spirits.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That paragraph 19 of section 79, of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, entitled "An act to reduce internal taxation, and to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Government debt and for other purposes,' approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words 'and distilleries of burning fluid and camphene.'"

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. LANE introduced a bill amendatory of an act restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, which provides that the second and Third sections of said act shall be so amended that all claims of loyal citizens of States not in rebellion for Quartermasters' stores actually furnished to the United States army and receipted for, or which may have been taken by order or sanction of army officers without receipts being given, may be submitted to the Quartermaster-General, accompanied by evidence of the facts in the case, and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster-General to cause such claims to be examined, and, if satisfied of the justice of the claim and of the loyalty of the claimant, to report such case to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with recommendation for settlement, and that similar claims for subsistence, furnished as above stated, shall be considered and acted upon in the same manner by the Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE CAPITOL AND CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Mr. WADE introduced a bill to regulate the care and supervision of the Capitol and Capitol grounds, and for other purposes, providing that all persons not in the employment of the Senate or House of Representatives, the Supreme Court or Court of Claims, or the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, but who may be employed in or about the Capitol building, including the Librarian of the Congressional Library, his assistant and messengers, the whole of the Capitol Police force, the watchmen, laborers, and all others necessarily employed in the care of the Capitol, the cultivation of the grounds, &c., together with the floral and propagating gardens, shall be under the charge of a Superintendent of the Capitol and Capitol Grounds, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and that all the supervision heretofore exercised by the Commissioner of Public Buildings over the Capitol and grounds described, shall be exercised by the Superintendent aforesaid, and all the rooms of the old building formerly used by the Senate and House shall, when required for the use of either body, be placed under the charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be; but all parts of the Capitol not then held shall be under the Superintendent of the Capitol and Grounds; and it is further provided by the bill that all bills allowed by any Committee appointed by the Senate or the House of Representatives, or by the two bodies jointly, in satisfaction of any claim against either the Senate or House of Representatives, or both Houses conjointly, shall be audited and allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury as passed by the Committee approving such bill.

Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

PEONAGE IN NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to abolish and prohibit the system of peonage in New-Mexico and other parts of the United States, which declares unlawful the holding of any person to service or labor under the system known as peonage in said Territory, or any other Territory or State of the United States; that all acts, laws, resolutions, orders, &c., in said Territory, or in other Territories, or States heretofore established, and enforced, by virtue of which an attempt may be made to maintain or enforce the voluntary or involuntary service or labor of persons as peons in liquidation of any debt or obligation, or otherwise, are hereby declared null and void, and punishes with fine of from $1,000 to $5,000, or imprisonment from one to five years, or both, any persons who shall hold, arrest or retain, or aid therein, any person to a condition of peonage; that all debts, obligations, loans or advances in the liquidation of which the voluntary or involuntary service of any person or persons is now or may hereafter be claimed under the said system, are declared null and void, and the persons so held shall be discharged under this act from such obligation; that the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau shall, within thirty days from the passage of this bill, appoint an Assistant Commissioner, to be located in the territory of New-Mexico to enforce the provisions of this act; and any person who shall obstruct, or in any way interfere with the said Assistant Commissioner shall be subject to the penalties provided as above in the second section of the act; and any military officer so interfering with such Commissioner shall be dishonorably discharged the service and be hereafter disqualified for holding office under the Government. And that all persons on the civil or military service of the Government in the said territory of New-Mexico shall be requested to aid in enforcing this act. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NEWSBOYS' AND CHILDRENS' AID SOCIETY.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Newsboys' Home; and also for the relief of abandoned children in the District of Columbia, which provides for changing the name of the Newsboys' Home to the Newsboys' and Childrens' Aid Society of the District of Columbia, and enlarges the powers of the Board of Managers so that they may receive any vagrant, indigent or abandoned minor children, under regulations as provided in the bill. It was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

INCREASE OF SALARIES TO CLERKS.

Mr. WILLIAMS called up the joint resolution introduced by him yesterday, giving an increase of twenty per cent to all clerks, messengers, watchmen and other civil employes of the Government engaged in Washington City, including clerks in the City Post-office and the detectives of the Metropolitan Police, whose salaries do not exceed $3,500 per annum—twenty per cent. extra compensation on their respective salaries or pay for one year from and after the 30th.

THE TARIFF BILL OF JUNE, 1866.

Pending the consideration of this the morning hour expired, and the Tariff Bill came up. The question was upon the amendment of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN to increase the duty on zinc, spelter, or tentenague, in blocks, from 2c. to 2½c. per pound. It was disagreed to by a vote of 10 yeas to 17 nays.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to strike out the word "albertile" from the following paragraph: "On asphaltum, bitumen, or mineral pitch, albertile and bituminous shales of every description $5 per ton." His object, he said, was to put it under the head of coal. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend by changing the duty on all marble in slates or blocks from fifty cents per cubic foot and twenty per cent *ad valorem* to one dollar per cubic foot.

Mr. EDMUNDS' amendment was disagreed to by a vote of yeas 13 to nays 22.

Mr. DAVIS moved to increase the duty on Russia manila and all other hemps manufactured from twenty-five to fifty dollars per ton.

Mr. HENDERSON addressed the Senate on this subject, and in the course of his remarks said he hoped the bill would be postponed until it was ascertained what the House intended to do about reducing internal taxes. Every year of the past four or five years he (HENDERSON) had been asked to vote an increase of internal taxes. No sooner had he done this than he was told that he must increase the tariff to protect home manufactures. He believed the existing tariff was ample for revenue purposes. Under it and the internal tax now levied, the national debt could be paid off in fifteen or twenty years. This bill, he said, was unjust to the West. It seems to be the result of a combination of different interests, each agreeing to help the other, and the result being a general increase all around.

THE CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Mr. WILSON asked and obtained unanimous consent to introduce the resolution calling upon the President for a copy of the report of Gen. WILSON on the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS. The resolution was adopted.

PENSION AGENTS.

Mr. LANE, from the Conference Committee on the bill in regard to the appointment of Pension Agents, made a report. The report was agreed to. The bill now goes to the President.

As agreed to by the Committee, it removes all Pension Agents appointed since the 1st of July last, instead of the 1st of October, as in the bill passed by the Senate.

PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to increase and equalize the pay of army officers, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Military Committee.

The first section gives all officers of the army not entitled to double rations, or commutations therefor, an increase for two years from January 1, 1867, of 25 per cent. on their present pay proper, and establishes the pay of all mounted officers at the same as that of cavalry of like grades.

Section 2 repeals section 35 of an Act of July 28, 1866, and fixes the prices of rations for two years at fifty cents per ration, for all officers below Brigadier-General, serving with troops, and for educational purposes at West Point.

Section three continues to all offices in the regular army who have served as volunteers the same rank by Brevet as the highest commission they held in the volunteer service; and provides that the relative rank of all officers of the same grade and date of commissions shall be determined by their previous commissions whether regular or volunteer, and places all officers on the same footing as to rank, pay, promotions, emoluments, and in all other particulars in their respective grades.

Section four continues the present pay of enlisted men for three years from the proclamation of peace, August 20 1866.

Section five abolishes the bands established by the act of July 18, 1866, except the band at the Military Academy.

Section six abolishes the office of Second Assistant Secretary of War.

Section seven gives professors at West Point of less than ten year's service, assimilated rank and pay of Major of cavalry; over ten and less than twenty years, Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry; over twenty years, Colonel of cavalry, and provides that they and the officers on duty at West Point shall be denied the increased compensation provided for in the first section.

PROHIBITING THE REELECTION OF A PRESIDENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committe, reported the joint resolution, introduced early in the session by Mr. WADE, to amend the Constitution by prohibiting the reëlection of any person to the office of President of the United States.

Mr. WADE gave notice that he would call this up at an early day and ask the Senate to pass it so as to submit it to the Legislatures of the States this Winter.

AMENDMENT TO THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill was resumed. The amendment of Mr. DAVIS to increase the duty on hemp was disagreed to. The bill was then taken out of the Committee of the Whole and reported to the Senate, the next question being on concurring in the amendment adopted in the Committee.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Before proceeding any further than this the Senate went into an executive session at 4:10 P. M., and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. DARLING, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to suspend the sales of confiscated whisky unless the price offered be equal to the tax thereon.

RIVER DREDGING IN CONNECTICUT.

On motion of Mr. BRANDEGEE, the Committee on Appropriations was recommended to suggest to the Engineer Department of the United States the dredging and maintaining the channel of the River Thames, near Norwich, Conn.

Mr. ANCONA, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to amend the additional Bounty act of the 28th of July. The bill was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

A PACKAGE POST.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Post-office Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing, under the charge and direction of the Post-office Department, a package post on the several railway and steamboat routes in the United States, for the conveyance of parcels, money, merchandise, &c., at such rates of compensation and under such regulations as may be established by law.

BILLS INTRODUCED BY PERMISSION.

Mr. DRIGGS, on leave, introduced a bill granting lands to Wisconsin and Michigan to aid in the construction of the Wisconsin and Lake Superior Railroad. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. INGERSOLL, on leave, introduced a joint resolution to provide for the erection of a building in Peoria, Ill., for the accommodation of a Post-office and internal revenue offices, which was referred to the Post-office Committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The House proceeded in the regular order of business in the morning hours to the call of Committees for reports of a private character, beginning with the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. CULLUM, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the Senate bill for the relief of GEORGE W. FISHER, Consul at Ningpo, which was passed.

Mr. RAYMOND, from the same Committee, reported a joint resolution to pay to TOWNSEND HARRIS, (New-York,) formerly Consul-General at Japan, $4,645 83 for diplomatic services, &c., between October, 1856, and January, 1858. This was passed.

Mr. DAWSON, from the same Committee, reported a joint resolution for the allowance to JAMES KEENAN, late United States Consul at Hong Kong, exchange upon his balances, which was passed.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the payment to HENRY P. BLANCHARD of $2,354 20, for services as Marshal at Canton, China, which was passed.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions as follows:

The House bill for the relief of S. P. SMITH, of the One Hundred and Fifteenth New-York Volunteers, which was passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of REUBEN CLOUGH was laid on the table.

The Senate bill for the relief of the minor children of JACOB M. HENSHOW, deceased, passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of PETER ANDERSON was laid on the table.

The Senate bill for the relief of BARBARA FRY was passed.

The House bill granting a pension to JANE CLEMENS, of the District of Columbia, passed.

The House bill granting an increase of pension to JOHN J. SOHGAN passed.

The House bill granting a pension to H. HENDRICK, of Peoria, Ill., passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of the widow of JACOB HARMON, New-York, passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of JOHN MORAN, of Machias, N. Y., passed.

The House bill for the relief of LEMUEL WOOSTER was passed.

The House bill for the relief of the minor children of SOLOMON LONG was passed.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Patents to extend the patent of SYLVANUS SAWYER for an improvement in a machine for cutting rattan, which expired June 24, 1865, and the patent of WM. WARD for improvement in a machine for making rivets and screw blanks, which expired Dec. 28, 1866, and relieving from liability all who made use of such patents between the time of their expiration and renewal. It was passed.

Mr. BROOMALL, from the same Committee, reported a similar bill for the extension of patents for THOMAS HARPEY, for improvements in machinery for cutting screws and dressing screw heads.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, deprecated any further extension for this valuable patent, which he said was the greatest monopoly in existence. He moved to lay the bill on the table.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over to Friday next.

MR. STEVENS' RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The House then proceeded to Mr. STEVENS' Reconstruction Bill, on which Mr. ROSS addressed the House, stating his objections to it as unconstitutional, as adverse to the principles enunciated by the Republican Party during the war, and as being unwise and inexpedient. He did not recognize any such doctrine as that enunciated the other day by Mr. RAYMOND, that all the acts of the Republican Party were done not under the Constitution, but in accordance with some public sentiment which he had denominated "the unwritten Constitution." The bill before the House was at variance with the pledge given by the House in what was known as the Crittenden Resolution, defining the objects and purposes for which the war was to be prosecuted. It was at variance with the course of Congress in allowing Senators and Representatives for rebel States to hold their seats until their terms expired. It was at variance with the act assessing direct taxes on the rebel States, and it certainly could not have been contemplated to impose taxation without representation. It was at variance with the act of 1862 apportioning representatives, who were apportioned to the States that are declared by this bill as out of the Union. The action of the Supreme Court was against this bill, inasmuch as it took up and disposed of suits returned from those lately rebel States, and that action was in conformity with the act of Congress, establishing Circuit and District Courts in those States. The bill was in conflict with the declarations of our Government to the French Government that seats of Southern Representatives in the Congress of the United States were still vacant and waiting to be occupied by them. Referring to Mr. SCOFIELD's attack of last Saturday on the Secretary of State, he expressed the idea that Mr. SEWARD, who had turnished brains to the Republican Party for twenty five years, should have been treated with more respect by the members of that party. This bill, he contended, was in conflict with Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation, in which he had announced that he would proclaim emancipation of slaves in all States which had no Representatives in Congress on the 1st of January following.

Mr. INGERSOLL interrupted him to say that, though Mr. SEWARD might have been the leader of the Republican Party, that was before he had got his head hurt; but that, since he had got his head hurt, he had been a fit leader for the Democratic Party.

Mr. ROSS, without stopping to notice the interruption, proceeded with his argument against the bill. He believed the calm and dispassionate opinion of the House would be that the bill was unworthy of an American Congress. The war had been waged to save, not to destroy, the union of the States; but according to the theory of this bill the war had struck from the national banner ten of its stars. He never could consent to such an act. The expressed sentiments of Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN were against this bill. Some army officers might favor the bill, but they were officers whose military deeds during the war had been the hunting of cotton and silver spoons. Another objection to the principle of declaring the rebel States conquered provinces was that if they were conquered provinces the General Government would be responsible for their debts. He recognized in the party most opposed to the representation of the Southern States in Congress the operation of the feeling in support of a high tariff. The Representatives allotted to the ten States excluded were only fifty, so that if ever they were in their seats the Representatives of the other States would outnumber them nearly four to one. What danger could there then be from that source? After 1870 they would be outnumbered five to one. The including of the colored people in the basis of representation would not add much to the Southern Representatives, because if there was any truth in the reports of outrages upon the colored people in the South industriously circulated, there would be an emigration of negroes from the South to New-England like to the flight of DAVIS, and the Representatives of New-England would be increased. He deprecated the assaults made in the House on Judge DAVIS, of the Supreme Court, and upon the President of the United States. If Congress could depose the President, and paralyse the Supreme Court, civil Government would be destroyed in this country. He thought he saw among the Republican leaders types of the Robespierres, the Dantons, and the Marats of the French Revolution. He appealed to Congress to let well enough alone. Rather bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of. As to the proposed impeachment of the President, he almost thought he ought to be impeached for leaving so many disunionists in office.

Mr. STEVENS, at the close of Mr. ROSS' speech, rose and said he would mention the conclusion to which he had come in reference to the management of the bill. He would not attempt to take a vote to-day, as there were several gentlemen who wished to speak, but he desired when the House abjourned this evening to have the floor, so that on Monday he could call the previous question. Before doing so he would invite the gentleman from Ohio (ASHLEY) to withdraw his substitute, and would also invite his colleague (BINGHAM) to withdraw his motion to refer to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, and then the bill could be discussed and amended under the five minutes rule, as if in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ASHLEY hoped the motion to recommit would not be adopted. That would be a declaration on the part of the House, that no action might be expected during the remainder of Congress on the great question of reconstruction. He accepted the suggestion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and now withdrew his substitute, and he would sustain the motion that the bill be considered in the House, under the five minute rule, so that it might be perfected, and sent to the Senate within the next two or three days. Allowing ten days within which the bill, if vetoed, might be reconsidered, there were but twenty working days left of the session.

Mr. CONKLING asked Mr. ASHLEY what objection there was to having the bill recommitted to a committee which was familiar with the subject, and which had a right to report at any time.

Mr. ASHLEY replied that the Reconstruction Committee had had no meeting this session, although several bills had been referred to it, and to send this bill to this Committee would be sending it to its grave.

Mr. CONKLING said he thought that was a poor answer coming from a source so distinguished and from a gentleman so ingenuous. He hoped the gentleman from Ohio would not withdraw his motion to commit the bill, and that the majority of the House would commit it.

Mr. STEVENS called attention to the fact that the bill to which his was a substitute had been reported from the Reconstruction Committee, and the House, if it preferred the original bill to the substitute, could so vote. That Committee had had several bills referred to it this session, and he asked Mr. CONKLING why it had not acted on them.

Mr. CONKLING replied that if he were chairman of the committee on the part of the House, he could probably answer the question; but as he was only a subordinate member of it, and bound to come when ordered, and having no right to call others, he could not answer it. [Laughter at the expense of STEVENS, who is such chairman.]

Mr. ASHLEY said, as he believed that the Committee on Reconstruction would not be able to agree on a bill, he should vote against the reference of the bill. He proceeded to argue on the general principles of the bill, and in the course of his remarks spoke of the President of the United States as having become the leader of a negative rebellion, as hostile and as dangerous to the United States as an armed, open rebellion would be if he were at the head of it.

Mr. FINCK asked his colleague whether the Republican party in Congress had agreed upon any definite plan of reconstruction.

Mr. ASHLEY replied, that so far as he knew, it had not.

Mr. HISE inquired whether the idea of Mr. ASHLEY was that none but those whom he and his party deemed loyal—to wit, the negroes and interlopers in the Southern States—were to be admitted to suffrage, and that the great body of the people were to be disfranchised.

Mr. ASHLEY replied that the great body of the people there had the forgiveness of the conqueror. In the Constitutional Amendment there were only certain parties excluded from holding office. He asked whether the gentleman from Kentucky would favor the admission of those State Senators and Representatives who had abandoned their seats in Congress to join in the rebellion.

Mr. HISE argued that after they had laid down their arms the people of the rebel States came in under the amnesty, entitled to all the rights as citizens.

Mr. ASHLEY said that the position of the gentleman and his party was that JEFF. DAVIS or any other leader of the rebellion could come here and take seats in this honored Hall. He (ASHLEY) cared not how few loyal men there were in a State, whether black or white, the nation would be disgraced if it turned its back on those who had been its friends.

Mr. CHANLER asked whether, if no loyal people but negroes were found in a State, he would recognize that State Government based on negro votes alone.

Mr. ASHLEY—The gentleman asks a question which he knows very well——

Mr. CHANLER (venturing to finish the sentence)—you cannot answer. [Laughter.]

Mr. ASHLEY (finishing it in his own way)—has no practical effect.

Mr. CHANLER—You cannot answer. You dare not answer.

Mr. ASHLEY—Yes, I can.

Mr. CHANLER—Then give the answer, yes or no, and do not stand paltering about it. [Laughter.]

Mr. ASHLEY—When the gentleman from New-York talks about my not daring to answer, he seems to talk about what he knows nothing about.

Mr. CHANLER.—Then give us the answer and that will settle the question.

Mr. ASHLEY.—Take your seat and I will give the answer. If there is a single State of the American Union in which there is not a loyal man except black men, I would clothe them with the right of franchise and every other right under this Government. (Applause on the floor and in the galleries, with some hisses.) In continuation of his argument he said he would not vote to deny to admit HORACE GREELEY as a member from South Carolina, or any other man, however loyal, until the State was restored to its practical relations with the Government of the United States.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired, jocularly, which HORACE GREELEY he meant—the South Carolina one, or the New-York one?

Mr. ASHLEY—Either, Sir, for that matter. In continuation of his remarks, he said: The assumption, the brazen-faced assumption, of men here, who, during the entire war, were in secret alliance with the rebels, coming here now and joining hands with the apostate at the other end of the avenue, who is their leader, the recognized leader of a counter-revolution or negative rebellion, as I said a while ago, passes comprehension.

After Mr. ASHLEY sat down, Mr. WINFIELD, who had in the meantime procured from the reporter a copy of the foregoing remarks of Mr. ASHLEY, rose and asked Mr. ASHLEY to whom he had intended those remarks.

Mr. ASHLEY—I intended to refer to the great body of the men on the opposition, to every man who was opposed to the war, opposed to the draft, who discouraged enlistments, who harbored deserters, who went into secret societies in order to organize conspiracies in the North against the Government.

Mr. WINFIELD—I desire to know whether the gentleman from Ohio intends to charge that there were men who were in secret alliance with the enemy during the rebellion.

Mr. ASHLEY—I am unable to say from any personal knowledge whether there are any such men here, but from general reputation and from the votes of gentlemen who were in opposition during the war, "not another man and not another dollar," and from speeches made by gentlemen on that side of the House, I have no doubt but that some of them are here, and have been here during the entire war.

Mr. WINFIELD—I do not propose to be tried on general reputation. I desire to say for myself, and so far as I know for my associates on this floor of my own school of politics, that the insinuation that we are or ever have been in alliance with the rebels is utterly untrue, and if intended to apply to us it is a base and unfounded slander.

Mr. HUNTER—And I say that, so far as I am concerned, it is a base lie.

The Speaker *pro tem.*, Mr. UPSON, in the chair called the gentleman from New-York to order. The Speaker then resumed the chair, and Mr. HILL excepted to the language used by Mr. HUNTER.

THE SPEAKER—Those words are out of order.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania—Nevertheless true.

THE SPEAKER—The gentleman from Pennsylvania is out of order in interposing that remark.

Mr. KELLY took exception to the remark of Mr. RANDALL, supposing it, however, to have been made by Mr. HUNTER.

Mr. RANDALL—I made that remark, and if my colleague wishes to hear it again I will repeat it.

Mr. HILL submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the gentleman from New-York, Mr. HUNTER, in declaring during debate in the House, in reference to the assertion of the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. ASHLEY, "I say that so far as I am concerned it is a base lie," has transgressed the order of this body, and that he be censured for the same by the Speaker.

Mr. ANCONA, after some discussion, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—yeas, 32; nays, 76.

Mr. LE BLOND said that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. STEVENS, and his colleague, Mr. BINGHAM, had frequently during the present session indulged in remarks which it would disgrace any community to listen to.

Mr. STEVENS called Mr. LE BLOND to order.

The Speaker ruled that the remarks were out of order.

Mr. LE BLOND resuming, asked the House what was the most offensive, the language used by the gentleman from New-York, Mr. HUNTER, or that used by his colleague, Mr. ASHLEY? The latter used language which no American citizen willing to advocate the laws and Constitution would listen to. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

The Speaker lectured the spectators who had violated the rules by manifestations of applause.

Mr. NIBLACK intimated in an undertone that this time the applause was on the Democratic side, and hence the Speaker's rebuke to the galleries.

The Speaker overheard the remark, and intimated that it was unjust and uncalled for.

Mr. NIBLACK made due apology.

Mr. HILL asked for the reading of the report of Messrs. ASHLEY's and WINFIELD's remarks.

They were reproduced by the reporter and read by the Clerk, and then the House proceeded to vote on the resolution of censure.

Mr. HALL asked to be excused from voting, saying that he could not vote "no" without seeming to admit that anything would justify a member giving the lie, nor for it without seeming to justify the language of the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. ASHLEY, which he certainly did not.

He was not excused.

The vote was taken and resulted: Yeas 84, nays 34.

Mr. HUNTER was called upon to receive the censure of the House. He came to the inner line of seats, and was there addressed by the Speaker:

Mr. HUNTER, no deliberative body can preserve its own self-respect or command the respect of its constituents, that tolerates the use of offensive language condemned by gentlemen everywhere, as well as by Parliamentary law, for having transgressed the rules of the House. It has resolved that you shall be censured by the Speaker. Having thus declared the censure of the House, you will resume your seat.

Mr. HUNTER said—Mr. Speaker, allow me to say that in using the language I did in a moment of irritation at a false charge, I meant no disrespect to the House.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, said in the heat of debate men often utter words without weighing them well. I have been a member of the House eight years, and never before uttered a word for which I was called to order, or which was regarded as improper. I intended to apply no unparliamentary or personally offensive language. I intended my remarks to apply to gentlemen who here or elsewhere, during the war, and since, were in secret alliance with the opposition, who had voted against supplying a man or a dollar for the war, who discouraged enlistments and encouraged desertion, and who organized conspiracies to overthrow the Government. I intended my remarks to apply to no other persons.

This ended the proceedings and the day's session, and the House at 4:40 o'clock adjourned.

Indian Delegations—The Missouri Legislature and Gov. Fletcher.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The Indian Delegation which left Kansas City yesterday for Washington, are representatives of the following tribes:

Pottowattomies, Sacs, Foxs, Kows, Shawnees, Kickapoos, Reds, New-York Indians, Fewpas, Senecas, 'Reoria, Raukas, Huas and Kaskias. A delegation of prairie bands, Pottawattomies and Delawares, will arrive in a day or two and fellow on to Washington. A portion of the Ottawa and Chippawa tribes have agreed by treaty to abandon tribal organization and become citizens of Kanzas.

A long and violent discussion arose yesterday in the House on the concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate, approving Gov. FLETCHER's action in suppressing the outlaws of certain counties in this State and condemning attacks made on him as having a tendency to create a spirit of hostility to civil authority. Nothing in the resolution, however, is to be construed as approving of acts of violence committed by citizens or soldiers upon law-abiding people.

The weather has turned very cold again.

Fire at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Jan. 26.

The Mansion House, on Wabashaw-street, was burned last night at midnight. Loss about $10,000.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

CASTLES IN THE AIR.

I have plenty of dutiful vassals,
Have plenty of gold and to spare,
I have plenty of beautiful castles—
But my castles are built in the air;
And my vassals are all airy creatures,
From beautiful Dreamland are they,
They drive me to balls
And magnificent halls,
And tell me my coach stops the way!
But oh, what a pest,
When it comes to the test,
I am kept in a dreadful delay.
A plague on those wild little vassals,
You can't trust a word that they say,
And I've heard that my beautiful castles
Are sadly inclined to decay.

Father Wisdom advised me to sell them
To the public—a benefit clear—
And Fancy engaged so to tell them,
For Fancy's a fine auctioneer.
But the market by no means was lively,
For castles the call was but cold;
Lead and iron were brisk,
But gold none would risk
To invest on my battlements bold.
So my turrets, unset,
I inhabit them yet,
And rather rejoice they're not sold,
And never a bit am down-hearted,
For my vassals still ply me with gold;
My castles and I shan't be parted
Till the heart of the owner be cold.

Again Father Wisdom address'd me—
He's a horrid old bore in his way;
He said rats and mice would infest me,
As crumbled my towers to decay.
"They never can crumble, good father,
They're lasting, when once they've begun;
Our castles of air
We can quickly repair,
As the home of the spider's respun."
So homeward I went
To my castles, content,
As the vesper-bell told day was done,
And they look'd just as lovely as ever,
As burnish'd they stood in the sun.
Oh, ne'er from my castles I'll sever
Till the sands of my glass shall be run!

OLD PATCH, THE FORGER.

From All the Year Round.

On a Summer morning, in the year 1784, (two years after the secession of America from England,) Mr. Levy, a Portuguese Jew diamond-merchant of Lincoln's Inn-fields, who had advertised a parcel of very valuable diamonds for sale, received a letter from a Mr. Schutz, probably a German amateur of jewels. This Mr. Schutz, who wrote a crabbed, shaky and crippled hand, announced his wish to see the diamonds, if the Portuguese merchant would bring them to his lodgings, at Mr. Connoly's, a shoe and patten warehouse in Swallow-street, Oxford-street, his extreme age and decrepitude preventing him attending in person.

The Portuguese merchant, somewhat nettled at being treated as a mere tradesman or bagman itinerating for orders, yet still long-suffering where money was at stake, wrote civilly back that Mr. Schutz might call upon him, and see the diamonds if he liked, but that it was not his habit to wait on purchasers. At the hour fixed a hackney-coach, containing Mr. Schutz, duly rumbled into the square, and stopped at the jewel-merchant's house. The German amateur apologized for not getting out of the coach on account of his lameness; so the diamonds were brought out to him in their cases.

Mr. Schutz, evidently a poor, sickly, paralytic old clergyman, was bundled up in a large black camlet surtout, the buttoned cuffs reaching to his elbows, the broad cape fastened up over his chin. He wore the long, curling wig and large cocked-hat of a country clergyman. His face was ochry yellow with jaundice, and furrowed by age and sickness. To support himself even during the exertion of opening and shutting the cases, he leaned on a large round ivory-topped cane adorned with two black tassels. The accent of Mr. Schutz was decidedly foreign; his voice to the last degree feeble and languid. The only gesture that implied vivacity was turning suddenly sharp round to either window of the coach, as if nervously suspicious and distrustful of loitering thieves.

What could an eccentric old foreign chaplain, on the very edge of the grave, want with those lustrous precious stones that sparkled and shot out rainbow rays from their velvet-lined shagreen cases? Mr. Schutz bought the diamonds at last, without much haggling—he had not strength enough for that—at about five thousand pounds. He was going immediately into the city to purchase stock; the next day, between twelve and one, he would call for the diamonds and pay for them in bank notes.

For those jewels Mr. Schutz never came. At the hour appointed, Sir Sampson Wright (the magistrate) and several other gentlemen waited on the expectant diamond-merchant in Lincoln's Inn-fields, told him that Mr. Schutz was a swindler, and that two Bow-street officers were then waiting for him at the shoe-shop in Swallow-street. Acute and eager were the dogs; but craftier was the fox. Mr. Schutz was seen no more. The diamonds were saved, but the rogue, a well-known forger, had flown.

At that very time Mr. Pearson, a king's messenger, was sent post haste with dispatches to Lord North, who was then at Dover. On arriving at Dartford Mr. Pearson, much to his vexation, found the only pair of horses had just been ordered out by an old gentleman who was traveling on important business, and seemed in a great hurry. Determined to press forward, and to have the horses, Mr. Pearson displayed his badge—the silver greyhound—sending the waiter to apologize for the arbitrary seizure, and to offer the old gentleman in the hurry a seat in his chaise as far as Sittingbourne. The offer was accepted. Mr. Pearson's companion had among his luggage a large green tea-canister secured by a padlock. It was very heavy, but he kept it at his feet, and would never let the hand of ostler or waiter touch it. Between Rochester and Sittingbourne the road was, however, rough, and the chaise jolted so violently that down went the green tea-canister, and out tumbled—not tea, but a flood of golden guineas, at which the king's messenger stared, secretly wondered, but said nothing.

On his return to town, Mr. Pearson found handbills in circulation offering rewards from the Bank of England for the apprehension of an old forger named Schutz. No doubt that Schutz and the old gentleman with the green tea-canister full of guineas were one and the same. He at once informed the Secretary of State, who told Sir Sampson Wright; the solicitor of the Bank of England, with witnesses and officers, were at once sent to follow Schutz, the forger, to Calais, carrying credentials from the Secretary of State to the Minister of France, requesting the surrender of the delinquent. At Calais, a Mr. Price, who had been formerly a partner in a brewery with Samuel Foote, the actor, generously offered his services to the officers to watch Schutz till the Lieutenant of Police could hear from Paris.

Foiled again! Schutz proved by no means to be Schutz, but a man belonging to the Perth Custom-House, who had embezzled stores, and turned them into ready money. The rascal escaped by pleading that he had fled from Edinburgh, having been detected there secretly buying stores for the American and Dutch Governments, and was discharged.

Soon after this occurrence, a man of business stopped a London merchant one day on 'Change, and presented him with a letter from an Amsterdam correspondent of the house, mentioning that he had been recently defrauded of one thousand pounds by a rascal named Trevors, who frequented the London 'Change, and requesting his aid to recover part or the whole. The friend volunteered his advice as to how the trap was to be best laid and baited for the infamous Trevors, who might then be watching them from some sidewalk. The friend had the mind of a general; he had planned everything:

"To-morrow, sir," he said, "he will most likely be upon 'Change, in the Dutch walk. He wears a red surtout and a white wig. He [illegible] small buckles, and [illegible] as a Quaker's. Your best way is to accost him, and get into conversation about the commerce of Amsterdam. Pretend the dog can be of service to you, and ask him home to dinner. When the cloth is gone break the business, show him the Dutch letter I brought over, and inform him that unless he instantly refunds the whole or part of the money you will on the morrow expose the matter to the principal city merchants. In this way I don't doubt that you'll get back part at least, as I know he is rich, always carries cash or notes about with him, and would rather pay than be exposed."

Mr. E. was delighted to snap a rogue and oblige his friend at the same time. Honest men sometimes enjoy thief-catching with a keen relish. Mr. E. took the advice of his shrewd friend, met the man described in the place expected, and led him home to dinner, rejoicing in the quiet capture. To offer him the best cut of the joint, to press him to the oldest wine, was delicious. It was to realize the boy's pleasure when he watches a live rat inside the trap. The cloth removed, Mr. E. made, with infinite complacency, the agreed signal to his wife and the ladies; they at once rose and retired. Then Mr. E. began to gripe his man closer, and to threaten a ruinous exposure.

The swindler in the red surtout and white wig did not make much fight. The wine stood in his glass unfinished, the fruit untasted. He seemed overwhelmed with fear, and prostrate with remorse. He begged not to be exposed on 'Change, he offered five hundred pounds down if Mr. E. would cease all further proceedings. Mr. E. was delighted with his success, and readily consented. Mr. Trevor at once dived into the deep pocket of his red surtout, and produced a thousand-pound note, for which he requested change. Not having sufficient cash or notes in the house, Mr. Trevor proposed a check on Mr. E.'s banker, and having received that, left the house in a state of the utmost penitence and mortification.

Mr. E.'s self-congratulation was somewhat abated the next morning by his discovering the thousand-pound note to be a forgery. He instantly rushed to the bank to stop payment, but unfortunately found that a porter, followed by a tall, thin woman, had obtained notes for the draft full four hours before.

Who could this sham Dutch merchant be, and who could be his partner, the swindler in the red surtout? Certainly not Schutz, for he had fled from London, and besides, Schutz was a decrepit, jaundiced old man. But might not the two rogues be both members of Schutz's gang? That was what was vigorously discussed by baffled directors in the bank parlor.

A short time before the successful trick played by the gentleman from Holland, Mr. Spillsbury, a chemist, of Soho-square, on reaching home after a walk, found a card in the hall with the name of Wilmot on it. All the servants knew, was, that it had been left by a very respectable old gentlemen. The next evening Mr. Spillsbury received a note requesting him to call on Mr. Wilmot at half-past five o'clock that evening, as he wished to give an order for drops. The letter was directed from Gresse-street, Rathbone-place. Mr. Spillsbury went at the appointed time, and being shown in by a smart lad in livery, found Mr. Wilmot to be a decrepid old man wrapped in a large camlet great-coat. He had a slouched hat on, the big brim of which was bent downwards on each side of his head; he wore green spectacles, a green silk shade (hanging from his hat) and a large bush wig. A piece of red flannel rose from his chin almost as high as his cheek-bones. To complete this remarkable dress, the old man's legs were swathed in flannel. Mr. Wilmot instantly began to explain that, having had a tooth clumsily drawn, he wore the flannel to prevent cold. He then praised the matchless drops of Spillsbury, and alluded to the innumerable cures mentioned in the advertisements, &c. The druggist was delighted, and left with the promise of a large order. A week after, Mr. Wilmot's boy called at Spillsbury's, requesting two guineas' worth of drops, and change for a ten-pound note. A few days after the drops were sent, Mr. Spillsbury was paralyzed by hearing from Sir Sampson Wright that Mr. Wilmot's bank-note was a forgery, and that the forger had decamped. Soon after this, the disconcerted chemist met, at the Percy-street coffee-house, which he frequented, a Mr. Price, formerly a brewer and keeper of a lottery-office: the same busy man of the world, in fact, who had met the Solicitor of the Bank of England at Calais, and did his best to aid him in apprehending the diamond thief, Schutz. Over their fragrant chocolate, the two cronies discussed the forgery. The chemist expressed a little surprise at the extreme neatness of the handwriting. Mr. Price, a simple creature, stared through his spectacles, and kept constantly ejaculating:

"Lack-a-day, good Gad, who could believe such knavery could exist! What, and did the bank actually refuse payment, sir?"

"Yes, indeed," replied the chemist, acrimoniously," "I and a great many others took them, and they were so inimitably well done, that the nicest judges could not distinguish them from the true Abraham Newlands."

"Good God, lack-a-day!" sighed Price, "the fellow must have been an ingenious villain! Dear, dear me! What a complete old scoundrel!"

If the muffled-up old man were not Schutz again, who was he?" The Bank began to consider the gang of forgers that infested London to be innumerable, and shrouded in unfathomable mystery.

Some considerable time before Mr. Spillsbury's loss, a lad employed by a musical instrument maker in the Strand, wanting another place, answered an advertisement dated from the Marlborough-street Coffee-house, Carnaby Market. One day, just as it was dusk, a man came and called him to his coach, as the old gentleman who had advertised desired to speak with him. On getting into the coach, he found a very tall thin man, nearly seventy years of age, dressed in a camlet surtout, buttoned close up over his chin; he was apparently gouty, for his legs were huge bundles of flannel, and his feet were hidden in clumpy square-toed shoes. A broad-brimmed hat was drawn down low over his forehead, and a large black patch covered his left eye, so that the old gentleman's prominent nose, deep sunken right eye, and a small part of his right cheek, were alone visible. He had an incessant faint hectic cough which greatly distressed and fatigued him. Finding the lad honest and frank, he told him he was guardian to a whimsical young nobleman down in Bedfordshire. On the lad's (Samuel's) master coming to the coach door and giving him a good character, Mr. Brank, (the advertiser,) of No. 59, Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, engaged him at eighteen shillings a week. On going to that address, Samuel saw Mr. Brank, and he still kept the patched side of his face turned toward the lad; such being the old man's constant peculiarity. In a low broken voice he told him that his young master was a prodigal, and unfortunately a great dabbler in those deceitful and alluring bubbles, lottery-tickets. The lad was to buy, at his own expense, a drab livery, turned up with red, and to call on a certain day and hour. On keeping his appointment, old Mr. Brank told him that the thoughtless young Lord had just sent letters again requesting the purchase of lottery-tickets. He then gave Samuel a twenty-pound and a forty-pound note, and sent him with twenty pounds to purchase an eight-guinea chance at an office in the Haymarket, and with forty pounds to purchase the same class of chance at an office at the corner of Bridge-street, Westminster. Samuel had canvas bags given him so as to keep the different shares and change distinct. On his way to meet his master at the Parliament-street Coffee-house, Mr. Brank hailed him from the other side of the road, commending him for his speed and diligence. He was then sent to Charing-cross, and King-street and York-street, Covent Garden, to purchase more chances and change more notes in the same careful manner. In York-street, by a mere coincidence, his master again met him, was pleased to meet him, and taking him into the coach, drove him to Cheapside to change four hundred pounds' worth more of notes in the lottery-offices round the Exchange. For many days this went on, Samuel always observing that whenever he entered an office a lady stepped out from a coach behind Mr. Brank's, and followed him in. This lady remained as long as Samuel remained, and then walked out, purchasing nothing.

One day, after changing eight hundred pounds' worth of notes, Mr. Brank took his servant to Greenwich to dine at the ship, while he went to see the young nobleman's steward and banker, to get more money for those terrible lottery-tickets. On their return to town, Samuel changed more notes, to the amount of three hundred and fifty pounds. One evening, when Samuel had to meet his master at Will's Coffee-house with five hundred pounds in shares and change, he found to his horror, that he was an hour late, and that a porter had been there after him. While the lad stood in the street hesitating, the porter stepped up to him and told him that an old gentleman wanted to speak to him under a gateway in Macclesfield-street. A coach was called, they both got in, and drove to Soho-square. Mr. Brank was very angry at Samuel's want of punctuality, and left him at the corner of Bateman's Buildings.

It pains us to confess that this Mr. Brank was also of the old Schutz gang, and one of the most subtle and wily of forgers. Four days after, Samuel, being arrested, was employed by Mr. Bond, the clerk at Bow-street, to help to apprehend the old fox, his master. On receiving a message to meet his master at Will's Coffee-house at a particular hour, it was agreed that Samuel should go as usual, followed at a distance by Moses Morant, an officer, dressed as a porter, carrying a knot on his shoulder, and by Mr. Bond, dressed as a lady.

The plan succeeded very well at first. A porter had just called to know if Samuel had been there. Samuel instantly went back and told the lady. Mr. Brank watching this from the ambuscade of a hackney-coach, and seeing the whispering, at once scented mischief, and drove safely off. A rush was instantly made to Titchfield-street, and handbills were again showered over the streets. All, of course, in vain.

It was evident that the man Price was one of the leaders of these dexterous and artful forgers. Price had been a fraudulent bankrupt, a contriver of matrimonial advertisements, and a keeper of swindling lottery-offices. His last trick had been played on a retired grocer, named Roberts, at Knightsbridge, whose friendship he had gained, and to whom he had represented himself as a stock broker. Roberts, without consciousness of the fact, had been used by Price to change his forged notes. He had represented to Roberts that an old friend of his, a Mr. Bond—a retired broker, who had made an enormous fortune in the Alley—wished himself and a trusty friend to become his executors, having no relations living except an old maiden sister. With management, Price said, all the immense property of the old man—who lived in that singularly retired part of the world, Union-court, Leather-lane, Holborn—would fall into the hands of the executors.

On an appointed day and hour, Roberts was to meet Price at Mr. Bond's. On arriving there he found that Price had had a business appointment at the City Coffee-house; but the lady of the house showed him up-stairs to Mr. Bond: a decrepid, failing old man, buried in a great chair, with his legs on another, a nightcap on his head, and his chin and mouth covered with flannel. Mr. Bond, with many feeble coughs, lamented Price's absence, and praised that gentleman's honor, honesty, and integrity; above all, his choice of a brother executor. When Roberts next met Price at the coffee-house, and some business had been transacted, Price proposed a call on Mr. Bond. On arriving, however, at Leather-lane, they found that Mr. Bond had just started in a coach to Highgate for an airing. After two or three visits to Mr. Bond, but never with Price, the old gentleman made his will, and put down Roberts, the executor, for such a large amount, that, on the strength of it, Price obtained nearly one thousand pounds in cash from Roberts, and bonds for two hundred pounds more.

Price had also, disguised as an old man, succeeded in getting change for six forged fifty-pound notes from Roberts' brother, a grocer in Oxford-street, with whom he had scraped an acquaintance. On the notes being stopped, Roberts brought an action against the bankers, and actually paid Price for his zeal in obtaining witnesses for the defence and during the trial, at which he (Price) himself had the unblushing audacity to attend.

Though never thoroughly unmasked, this member of Schutz's gang was indeed not unknown to the police magistrates. A thunderbolt from Bow-street was about to fall on Mr. Price; and his apprehension (if such an eel could be caught, and, when caught, held by a well-sanded hand) might lead to disclosures concerning the old gentleman with the yellow jaundice who bought diamonds; the old gentleman with the gout in Leather-lane, who had money in the funds; the old gentleman with the green silk shade, who relished poor Spillsbury's drops; and the old gentleman with the patch on his left eye, who was guardian to the prodigal young nobleman. The Forty Thieves had one captain; the Schutz gang must have a leader, and that leader was undoubtedly a great actor, a clever mimic, a wily artful rogue, who had taken many careful and accurate soundings in the lowest ooze of the human heart.

Every morning an old decrepid gentleman in a large flapped hat and goggling spectacles, used to stroll down to the stables near the Terrace in Tottenham-court, (just beyond the chapel,) and watch a certain stable-boy curry-comb a specially vicious horse, as daily the lad would thrash the spiteful and unruly beast with a broomstick, the old gentleman, leaning on his ivory-headed cane, would silently smile and chuckle. One day a Bow-street officer, issuing handbills, heard this boy exclaim to his companion:

"If this is not my old man, I'll be d——"

The old man had only just hobbled off, so after him dashed the runner to the gardens of the Adam and Eve (the place, by-the-by, Hogarth sketched in the "March to Finchley,") which Mr. Price was known to frequent. Whisk in at the door whips the runner, but too late; for Mr. Price had just whipped out of another door, and left no trace even for the keenest bloodhound.

A few days afterward the same old gentleman went to several coffee-houses round 'Change, and hired boys to take forged notes to the bank. He ordered these boys to bring him the tickets sent by the teller to the cashier. He then altered the ten pounds on the ticket to one hundred pounds, the fifty pounds to one hundred and fifty pounds, and sent them by fresh messengers to the cashier, who paid them without suspicion.

For some weeks before these forgeries, a neatly-built, rather corpulent man, of about 50, named Pewel, had repeatedly called and pledged articles of value at the shop of Mr. Aldus, a pawnbroker, in Berwick-street. Mr. Powel was an erect, active, good-looking, well-dressed man, with very aquiline, perhaps almost vulturine, nose, small sunken keen grey eyes, pinched lips, complexion, very few teeth, and a pointed prominent nut-cracker chin. On the last occasion he had passed a forged note with many altered indorsements. One indorsement, by accident left entire, enabled the Bank to trace the note to Mr. Aldus, who had already had suspicion of the gentleman with the nut-cracker face and vulturine nose. The Pawnbrokers' Act being then in agitation, Mr. Aldus entertained a suspicion that Mr. Powell was an informer, who was going to inform against him, and bring *qui tam* actions against him for taking usurious interest. He had, therefore, employed a spy to track him home; but the spy had always lost him in the neighborhood of Portland-street, or near a mews in Tottenham-street. The runners were for instantly searching the two suspicious places near the rogue's burrow; for they were now sure that Price and Powel were the same man, and belonged to old Patch's, *alias* Schutz's, gang; but no, said Mr. Clarke, who understood *trap* to perfection, Price has some plan against Aldus. He has done well here; his suspicions are unexcited; leave well alone; keep watch for him at Aldus's.

On the 14th of January, 1786 the keen-eyed, vulture-beaked man in the tie-wig, ruffle shirt and buckle shoes entered a bin in Aldus's shop, and tapped the counter gently with his tasseled cane. Mr. Aldus at once gave the fatal signal. Click! the gin closed; through the swinging door strode Thomas Ting, Bow-street officer, and said he wanted to speak to Mr. Powel a moment, in Mr. Aldus' parlor.

Mr. Powel was angry and surprised. Who was Ting? What was Ting's business? Ting was ready to tell him in Mr. Aldus' parlor, and obligingly offered him his arm to guide him there. Mr. Powel grew violent, and actually swore. He declared Ting wanted to rob him. Ting replied he had orders to detain him till some person arrived from Bow-street, and that the time might be well spent in searching him. The forger's passion then subsided; he submitted with a better grace, and pulled out bank notes to the amount of one hundred and fifteen pounds, with a few guineas. Ting, assiduously and roughly diving into Powel's dress-coat pockets, pulling out a parcel of suspicious white tissue paper, naturally asked what it was for.

"I bought it," said Price (Powel,) "to make my children air-balloons."

But here Powel (Price) grew insolent and indignant. He swore 'twas "odd," 'twas "mighty odd;" he reviled Aldus, and vowed he would bring action upon action against his unjust detainer, who was now sanguine, and went so far that he was sure he had Old Patch himself safe in his grip.

At that moment Mr. Clarke entered, and instantly said:

"How do you, Mr. Price?"

At this friendly accosting, Mr. Powel turned visibly a bluish white, and his tassels shook audibly. He requested leave to go himself and break the news to his wife, who lodged at Mr. Baily's, a pastrycook's, in Portland-street, as Mrs. Price was a great invalid, and, moreover, very near her confinement.

He even offered Ting the hundred and fifteen pounds (chiefly in notes) as a security for his immediate return. Ting, obdurate and stolid, refused the bribe, and led Mr. Price to Sir Sampson Wright's, still pressed to take the hundred and fifteen pounds. At Bow-street Price was indignant and violent. He accused Mr. Bond, the clerk, of dislike to him on account of some old affair about a disputed lottery-ticket, and he even accused Abraham Newland, the venerated old cashier of the bank, of antipathy toward him. As for Sir Sampson, he told him that it was needless to run through his history. They knew well enough who he was, and if, although he was innocent, he had to submit to a trial, he would reserve his defence till then. Upon this, Mr. Charles Jealous and trusty Ting bundled Price into a hackney coach, and, proud of their snared fox, drove him off to the Tothill-fields Bridewell.

Mr. Price's antecedents were gradually evolved from their knotty tangle. He was the son of a Welsh journeyman tailor, who, saving money had started an old clothes shop at the corner of East and West streets, a point of vantage which commanded no less than four entrances into Monmouth-street, that depot of human sloughs, where, Mr. Carlyle tells us, the thought of that fine satire, Sartor Resartus, first entered into his mind. Charles Price, the future forger, was born about the year 1724. Even at school Charles had distinguished himself in sharp practice, tricks and petty thefts, always outwitting his elder brother. At sixteen the dangerous lad forged a draft, in his father's name, for twenty pounds, in order to obtain money for a debauch; his father at last, worn out by his knavery, apprenticed the untoward boy to a hatter and hosier in James-street. There, so far from improving, he grew more recklessly thievish. Disguised in a suit of his father's, and other appliances, he one day actually entered his master's shop as a Mr. Bolingbroke, and obtained ten pounds' worth of silk stockings. Upon being discovered, he ran away from his master, and was renounced by his father. Promising to reform, his friends then got him a place as clerk to a foreign merchant in Broad-street, whom he soon robbed of five hundred pounds by false entries, and finally fled to Holland.

Sheltered in that country under the borrowed name of Johnson, Price, by means of a forged letter introducing him as heir to a fortune, wheedled himself into the confidence of a diamond merchant at Amsterdam. He seduced this man's daughter, and stealing five hundred pounds, returned to England, leaving the daughter to perish in childbed, and the old father to die of a broken heart.

This matchless rogue and heartless scoundrel next comes up to the surface as clerk to a Government brewer at Weovil, near Gosport. The brewer, delighted with his smooth-tongued, sharp, and trustworthy clerk, soon offered him his daughter in marriage. At this auspicious juncture there appeared on the scene Price's brother, a greater rascal even than Price himself, then living at Portsmouth, and his master, a Jew salesman, who bought prize tickets. These rogues betrayed his antecedents. Price was instantly turned out of the brewer's office, and kicked out of his brother's house, where he had in vain sought shelter.

Once more in London, his father having in the meantime died heart-broken, Price, by a trick, obtained an assignment of a brewery near King John's-square, Grange-road, Southwark, decoyed Sam Foote, the comedian, into a quasi-partnership, stole the profits, brought him into debt five hundred pounds, and decamped.

Price next turned Methodist preacher, and by promises of marriage to a fanatical old maid at Chelsea, robbed her of three thousand pounds. Determined to run through the whole gamut of fraud, this versatile rascal now began a system of matrimonial advertisements, of which the following is a specimen, from a paper of 1757:

> "To gentlemen of character, fortune and honor, who wish to engage for life with a lady who possesses the above qualities in a very eminent degree. Her person, in point of elegance, gives precedence to none. Her mind and manners are highly cultivated, her temper serene, mild and affable, and her age does not exceed twenty-two. Any gentleman who answers the above address may direct a letter to A. Z., at the Bedford Head, Southampton-street, Strand; and if their *morals* and situation in life are approved, they will then be waited on by a person who will procure the parties an interview.

His assistant in these schemes were a Mrs. Poutrney *alias* Hickeringill, his wife's aunt, who had become his mistress. Their house was in Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell; but they had also rooms in Charles-street, St. James'-square, where the accomplished lady exhibited as an Irish giantess. Their first dupe was a rich young fool, named Wigmore, just fresh from college, full of Latin and void of common sense. The gull, having paid fifty guineas, was allowed to see the old clergyman, the lady's uncle and guardian—Price himself in disguise—and was promised an interview, which never took place. When this bubble burst, and dupes grew clamorous, Price started an illicit distillery; and, being at last seized for this offence, was, in 1774, hurried into Newgate for a fine of £1,600.

Price having written a pamphlet, founded on his Danish experience, to vindicate the character of the unhappy sister of the King, Lord Littleton and Foote kindly exerted themselves, and obtained his release and a forgiveness of the heavy fine that had been inflicted. Upon his release, Price came into possession of three thousand pounds, his wife's fortune, she having by that time come of age.

In 1778 this incomparable scoundrel started a fraudulent lottery-office in King-street, Covent Garden; receiving money, but never paying the prize-holders. A Mr. Titmus, who kept a cane-shop in Pimlico, having bought a ticket of Price which came up the eighth of a two thousand pound prize, was refused payment, although he proved his right by the entry in the Whitehall books. Clarke, an officer of Bow-street, instantly had a handbill printed exposing the fraud, and, going to Mr. Price, told him that ten thousand of those were then being worked off, to be distributed on 'Change and in every part of London, but chiefly daily at Price's own door. Price, pleading his hitherto stainless character, paid the money under protest, and then wrote to Sir John Fielding, the magistrate, declaring Mr. Titmus had threatened to murder him and set fire to his house. He then decamped with the two thousand pound prize, and the mob the same night surrounded the house and broke every pane of glass in the place. The following year he started a second sham lottery-office in Butcher-row, Temple-bar, and rivaled Mr. Christie, the then preeminent auctioneer, in the grandiloquence of his advertisements.

It was about the year 1780 that he began his vast scheme of forgery. He took the most extraordinary precautions to prevent discovery. He made his own paper with the special water-mark; he engraved his own plates; he made his own ink. He generally had three lodgings—the first for his wife, the second for his mistress, and the third for the negotiation of his notes; his wife and mistress being kept ignorant of each other's existence. He never returned home in disguise; he never negotiated notes except in disguise. The people he used as his instruments never saw him but in disguise, and were never lost sight of by his mistress, who always followed him in a hackney-coach to receive his disguise when done with. Every step of his daring schemes was planned with the comprehensive mind of a Vautrin. The bank became violently alarmed; (they had no microscope-room or chemical tests then;) plans were laid, wise heads were put together, but still day by day the forged notes kept pouring in from every quarter. The sagacity of one man had defeated the zeal, assiduity and stratagem of all the runners in Bow-street. In one fact all, however, agreed—that all the forged notes could be traced to one man, always disguised, nearly always successful, always inscrutable, always inaccessible. Schutz's gang one man? Impossible! There were forty of them.

Let us now return to Tothill-fields Bridewell, where Price, *alias* Old Patch, *alias* Wigmore, *alias* Wilmott, *alias* Brank, *alias* Bond, *alias* Parks, *alias* Powel, *alias* Schultz, sits brooding over all possible turns and doubles to avoid those keen hunters, Bond and Clarke, Sir Sampson, Mr. Acton, and the sinewy nimble hands and rope noose but half concealed behind his back.

The moment the doors were closed on him, Price wrote to Portland-street for his wife and son—a boy of fifteen. Knowing the lad would be searched, the crafty old thief took off one of the boy's shoes and slipped a letter to Mrs. Poultney between the outer and inner soles. The letter merely said: "Destroy everything."

The tall, thin, sallow woman was equal to the occasion. She, too, was Ulyssean by this time. She kissed the boy and sent him home, then glided down to the kitchen of No. 3 Terrace, and mildly blamed the maid for keeping the fire so low in such cold weather. She next ordered her to take the cheeks out of the grate and pile on fresh coals, saying she had just heard from her master that his clothes had got infected with the plague when he was abroad, that they were imminently dangerous, and must be all instantly burned to ashes. She then brought down all Schutz's, Old Patch & Co.'s disguises, and sprinkled them with water from a cullender to prevent their blazing. She reduced them to a charred mass, and so to a brown powder. She sent the engraving-press to a friendly carpenter adjoining, who had never seen Price. She then, in the absence of the maid, heated the copper plates red-hot and broke them into pieces. These, with the water-mark wires, were then taken by the son into the fields behind the house and hidden in dust-heaps, where they were afterward discovered.

On his second examination, Patch laughed at all accusations, and expressed his hope that "the old hypocrite would be taken." Assured that none of his dupes could recognize him, he even sent for many of them to prove his innocence. One sharp waiter from a City coffee-house, however, swore boldly to him. Price asked, unthinkingly, how he knew him. The man replied: "I will swear to your eyes, nose, mouth, and chin;" and the next day the mother of one of his servant-boys swore also to his mouth and chin. From that moment Price lost hope, and said he was betrayed; but he engaged an attorney and arranged his defence, his plea being that the alteration of the teller's ticket was only a fraud. One night, when he sat over his wine with Mr. Fenwick, the Governor of Tothill-fields, he pulled a ten-pound note out of his fob, and, ridiculing the carelessness of the searchers, left the note wrapped round the stopper of the decanter, as if in assertion of his powers of trickery.

On the Sunday before the day fixed for his committal Price borrowed a Bible of the Governor, and prayed with his weeping wife for five hours. On the day before, he had told his son to bring him two gimlets to fasten up the door, as the people of the prison came into his room earlier than he wished, and while he was writing private letters. He described all the processes of bank-note making to Mr. Fenwick, lamented his temper which had prevented his being worth a £100,000, and defended his robberies of the bank; their annual gains by losses, fires, sea, and by persons dying intestate, were so great (he said,) that it was doing no one an injury to rob them.

At seven next morning, an old female servant, going into the prisoner's room, saw Old Patch in flannel waistcoat standing by the door. She said, "How do you do, Sir?" Patch made no answer. At that moment his body swung round gently in the draught. He had hung himself from two hat-screws (strengthened by gimlets) behind the door.

Under the old forger's waistcoat were found three papers. The first was a series of meditations from the Book of Job, some of them terribly indicative:

> "Let the day perish wherein I was born; and the night in which it was said, There is a manchild conceived.
>
> His mischief shall return upon his own head, and his violent dealing shall come down upon his own pate. He made a pit and digged it: he is fallen into the ditch which he made."

The second paper was a petition to the King, praying protection for his wife and eight innocent children, on the plea of the Danish pamphlet and his *own innocence*. The third paper was a letter to the governor of the prison and his wife, thanking them for their humanity and for their many and great civilities, and complaining of the legal tyranny that had destroyed his own reason and ruined his family.

A razor was found in his coat pocket.

Mrs. Price betraying the residence of Mrs. Poultney, she was seized, and the frame and press were found at a neighboring blacksmith's. The frame for paper-making she declared was an instrument for mangling; and she exclaimed, in her despair:

"God forgive those who fall into the hands of the Bank!"

Price was buried as a suicide in the cross-road near the prison soon after his death; but, a few days later, the empty shell was found beside the grave. The widow had removed the body.

Only one secret of Price's labyrinthine career remains inscrutable, and that is how the immense sum he stole (two hundred thousand pounds) was spent, as he always lived in obscure lodgings, and neither drank nor gambled.

Hone, writing in 1826, says that Price's old lottery-office was then occupied by Mr. Letchell, a bookseller, and that shreds of the old lottery advertisements could still be seen on the shutters.

One fact in Price's history is noticeable—that the rascal acquired the knack of disguising himself from the constant habit of trying on clothes and playing tricks as a boy in his father's shop in Monmouth-street.

THE BURIAL OF THE ROSE.

BY C. A. SWINBURNE.

Green land and red land,
Moorside and headland,
Are white as dead land,
Are all as one;
Nor honeyed heather
Nor bells to gather,
Fair with fair weather
And faithful sun:
Fierce frost has eaten
All flowers that sweeten
The fells rain-beaten;
And winds their foes
Have made the snow's bed
Down in the rose-bed;
Deep in the snow's bed bury the rose.

Bury her deeper
Than any sleeper;
Sweet dreams will keep her
All day, all night;
Though sleep benumb her
And time o'ercome her,
She dreams of summer,
And takes delight,
Dreaming and sleeping
In love's good keeping
While rain is weeping
And no leaves cling;
Winds will come bringing her
Comfort, and singing her
Stories and songs and good news of the spring.

Draw the white curtain
Close, and be certain
She takes no hurt in
Her soft low bed;
She feels no colder,
And grows not older,
Though snows enfold her
From foot to head;
She turns not chilly
Like weed and lily
In marsh or hilly
High watershed,
Or green soft island
In lakes or highland;
She sleeps awhile, and she is not dead.

For all the hours,
Come sun, come showers,
Are friends of flowers,
And fairies all;
When frost entrapt her,
They came and lapt her
In leaves, and wrapt her
With shroud and pall;
In red leaves wound her,
With dead leaves bound her
Dead brows, and round her
A death-knell rang;
Rang the death-bell for her,
Sang, "It is well for her,
Well, is it well with you, rose?" they sang.

—From the "Child's Song in Winter," in Every Saturday.

A LICENTIOUS CLUB.

Whatever agreeable or redeeming qualities **WILKES** may have possessed, they were completely thrown into the shade by the unblushing licentiousness of his private life. His profligacy shocked even the profligate. He was one of that debauched fraternity, consisting of men of wit and fashion, who, having restored and fitted up the ruins of Medmenham Abbey, near Marlow, adopted the monastic garb at their convivial meetings and instituted the most immodest rites and ribald mysteries with its sacred walls. The ruins of the old Abbey, formerly a convent of Cistercian monks, still stand, surrounded by rich meadows, by hanging woods and venerable elms, in a beautiful and secluded spot on the banks of the Thames. Over the principal entrance was the incription, borrowed from **RABELAIS'** *Abbey of Theleme, "Fay Ce Que Voudras."* In the pleasure grounds the temples, statues and inscriptions all savored of the impure tastes and irreverent wit of the modern denizens of the Abbey. The members of the new order styled themselves Franciscans, in honor of their Father Abbot, **SIR FRANCIS DASHWOOD.**

> DASHWOOD shall pour from a communion cup
> Libations to the goddess without eyes,
> And hob and nob in cider and excise.

Each monk had his cell and appropriate name. In the chapel the embellishments of which were of so immodest a character that none but the initiated were permitted access to it—the monks not only adapted the sacred rites or the Roman Catholic Church to the profane worship of Bacchus and Venus, but are said to have carried their blasphemy to such a pitch as to administer the Eucharist to an ape. The members of the Medmenham Club, whose names have been handed down to us were—besides **SIR FRANCIS DASHWOOD** and **WILKES—BUBB DODINGTON**, afterward **LORD MELCOMBE, SIR THOMAS STAPLETON**, father of the twenty-second **LORD LE DESPENCER, PAUL WHITEHEAD**, the poet, who was Secretary to the Brotherhood, and **THOMAS POTTER**, son of the then late Archbishop of Canterbury, one whose rare and promising abilities as an orator and man of letters unhappily succumbed to habits of debauchery and an early grave. **LAURENCE STERNE** has been named as one of the fraternity, but apparently on no very sufficient grounds. Lord **SANDWICH**'s connection with the club is more than once referred to in a clever poem of the time, entitled "Ode to the Earl of Sandwich:"

> The midnight orgies you reveal,
> Nor Dashwood's cloistered rites conceal.

And again—

> In vain you tempt Jack Wilkes to dine,
> By copious draughts of chaliced wine,
> And anthems to Moll's Rose, &c.

Such was the society of which the celebrated **WILKES** was the idol. Such was the man who, instead of being held up to scorn and detestation by his cotemporaries, was not only worshipped by the populace, but courted by the grave and the great. The sober-minded, fascinated by his wit and conversational powers, found excuses for his licentiousness; while women overlooked his exceeding ugliness in the charm of his gallantry, his wit, and his good humor. The particulars of **WILKES'** married career furnish another scandalous page to the curious story of his life. Brought up in the persuasion of the Dissenters, he had married, at the age of twenty-two, an amiable woman professing the same persuasion. As the lady was many years older than himself, the presumption seems to be that he married her solely for the sake of her fortune, which was a considerable one. At all events, before many years had passed away, his dissipated habits, and the dissolute society which he introduced into his house, compelled her to seek separation from him. By this time all that remained to her of her ample means was an inconsiderable annuity; and even of this pittance he is said to have endeavored to deprive her by an appeal to the courts of law.—*Memoirs of the Life and Reign of King George III.*

WILKINS AND DISRAELI.

Some years since the late Sergeant **WILKINS** was haranguing a crowd of enlightened electors from the hustings of a provincial borough, when a stentorian voice exclaimed, "Go home, you rope-dancer!" Disdaining to notice the interruption, the orator continued his speech for fifty seconds, when the same voice cried out again, "Go home, you rope-dancer!" A roar of laughter followed the reiteration of the insult; and in less than two minutes thrice fifty unwashed blackguards were roaring with all the force of their lungs. "Ah-h-h—Go home, you rope-dancer!" Not slow to see the meaning of the words, the unabashed lawyer, who in his life had been a dramatic actor, replied with his accustomed readiness and effrontery. A young man unacquainted with mobs would have descanted indignantly and with many theatrical flourishes on the dignity and usefulness of the player's vocation; an ordinary demagogue would have frankly admitted the discourteous impeachment, and pleaded in mitigation that he had always acted in leading parts and for high salaries. Sergeant **WILKINS** took neither of those courses, for he knew his audience, and was aware that his connection with the stage was an affair which he had better say as little as possible. Instead of appealing to their generosity, or boasting of his historic eminence, he threw himself broadly on their sense of humor. Drawing himself up to his full height, the big, burly man advanced to the margin of the platform, and extending his right hand with an air of authority, requested silence by the movement of his arm. The sign was instantly obeyed, for, having enjoyed their laugh, the multitude wished for the rope-dancer's explanation. As soon as the silence was complete, he drew back two paces, put himself in an oratorical *pose*, as though he were about to speak, and then, disappointing the expectations of the assembly, deliberately raised forward and upward the skirts of his frock-coat. Having thus arranged his drapery he performed a slow gyration—presenting his huge round shoulders and unwieldy legs to the populace. When his back was turned to the crowd, he stooped and made a low obeisance to his vacant chair, thereby giving the effect of caricature to the outlines of his most protuberant and least honorable part. The pantomime lasted scarcely a minute; and before the spectators could collect themselves to resent so extraordinary an affront, the sergeant once again faced them, and in a clear, rich, jovial tone exclaimed, "He called me a rope-dancer; after what you have seen, do you believe him?" With the exception of the man who started the cry, every person in the dense multitude was convulsed with laughter; and till the end of the election no turbulent rascal ventured to repeat the allusion to the sergeant's former occupation. At a moment of embarrassment Mr. **DISRAELLI**, in the course of one of his youthful candidatures, created a diversion in his favor by telling a knot of unruly politicians that he stood on his head. With less wit and much less decency, but with equal good fortune, Sergeant **WILKINS** took up his position on a baser part of his frame. The electors who respected Mr. **WILKINS** because he was a successful barrister, whilst they reproached him with having been a stage player, were unaware how close an alliance exists between the art of the actor and the art of the advocate.—*A Book about Lawyers, by John Cordy Jefferson.*

A PARISIAN CHARACTER.

The Paris papers chronicle the death of one who was for some years notorious in a particular section of Parisian society. At break of day following an opera *bal masqué* a strange-looking figure was seen to lean for a moment or two over the parapet of the Pont des Arts, and then to jump into the river. A fisherman who witnessed the incident after long searching brought the body to the surface of the water. Enveloped as it was from head to foot in a long hairy covering, it seemed at first sight to be an ape, but was soon recognized as a human being. Attempts were made to restore animation, but in vain. In one of the pockets of the unknown the following letter was found, which helped to clear up the mystery: "It is useless to attempt to identify me. I am the descendant of a noble family whom my follies have dishonored. All my patrimony is dissipated, and I prefer suicide to misery. To those who affirm that it is necessary to be brave to kill oneself, I reply that absinthe gives courage. I am drunk; it is thus that I ought to die. I have been surnamed 'Caoutchouc:' let me be buried under this name. May my death serve as an example to youth.—**CAOUTCHOUC.**" Caoutchouc, say the Paris papers, was the old Count **CHICARD** of modern public balls. His reputation extended from the Chateau Rouge to Mabille, and from the casino to the opera. There was always a crowd to see him dance, and it was certainly an extraordinary performance. In appearance he was far from prepossessing; he had a coarse, brutal-looking face, puffed and pimpled by debauchery; his dull, lustreless eyes had an odious leer, and his swollen rickety figure also told the tale of his excesses. But dull and listless as he seemed in the intervals of the dance, the music no sooner struck up than a sort of fury seemed to seize him. He whitened and bounded like a madman. In a quadrille his steps were so many convulsions; none of the clowns of the "Cirque" could dislocate their limbs after the fashion of Caoutchouc in the figure of "cavalier seul." He had a method of shortening himself, of flattening himself, of balancing himself on his hips, of bounding about *a la* Quasimodo, which thrilled the wild Bohemians among whom he danced with enthusiasm and envy. The *cancan* is prohibited by the austere morality of the Empire, but **CHICARD** managed to introduce snatches of it in defiance of the police. Altogether, this old buffoon—old, at least, in looks, with his bald head and pimpled face, his frenzied contortions, his horrid drunken leer, and lewd gestures—was one of the saddest and most disgusting spectacles that Paris had to offer. This year Caoutchouc was at the head of the masked balls of the opera, where he excelled himself, so his admirers said, in the wild eccentricities of the quadrille. On Saturday, Dec. 22, disguised as an ourang-outang, he exhibited before the crowds in the theatre of the Rue Lepelletier, the marvelous elasticity of his body. He leaped on the shoulders of his companions, springing from one to the other with all the ease, and more than the mischievousness, of a Brazilian ape. At 5 o'clock in the morning he was dead. On leaving the opera Caoutchouc declined to sup with a band of maskers. After drinking five glasses of absinthe in a café on the Boulevards, he betook himself to the Pont des Arts, which he scaled to perform his last pirouette.

AN AMERICAN LADY SECULARIST.—"A Yankee," the New-York correspondent of the London *Spectator*, in describing a "free discussion hall," gives the following sketch of a female speaker: "I was suprised at hearing the Chairman announce that 'Mrs. F—— would now address us on the other side of the question.' The woman whom I had noticed immediately rose, dropped her shawl from her shoulders, and, stepping to the front, courtesied very gracefully and simply, first to the Chairman and then to the people, whom she faced with as much self-possession as if she was pouring tea for them at the breakfast table. Without being handsome, she had an agreeable, intelligent face, bright dark eyes, and a fine, full figure. As she will not read this letter, I may say that she was probably about forty years old; but should she see it she may forgive me for saying that, when I honestly add that she did not look more than about thirty. She wore a rich dark-brown silk, sparingly trimmed with velvet bands of the same color; a small black bonnet, with a short vail, which she raised, and then I saw that in her ears were *solitaire* diamonds. She immediately began to speak in a rich low voice. But I had never heard a woman argue (in public) before, and, in spite of her voice, my sensations were anything but agreeable. Their unpleasantness increased as, warming with her subject, she began to pour out an impassioned harangue, accompanied with violent gestures. Of all the radicalism that I ever heard or read of, hers was the most radical, the reddest. In a few moments she became a tempest in petticoats. She was equally incoherent and impassioned, and as ignorant of language as of logic. A married woman, with a husband as 'good as any man,' and three daughters that 'she loved better than her life,' she would have 'our so-called marriage entirely derogated, and men and women choose each other by a soul process, and promise each other to live together as long as they loved and honored each other, without any promise of obedience on the woman's side. * * This,' she cried, 'is marriage that commends itself to my mentality; it commends itself to my soul; it commends itself to my physic.' A woman of property, she declared that every person without money, who on asking for money was refused, 'ought to steal.' Here the High-Church physician interrupted her by asking whether, if she found herself in the position she spoke of, she would follow her own counsel, and take all the consequences. 'My dear doctor,' she replied, dropping her sweet voice to its natural pitch, like a dove descending from a storm-cloud, 'you know that I am a woman of my word. Of course I would, and go to the Penitentiary to exculpate my criminality by my principles. I have visited the Penitentiary once in six weeks for the last sixteen years, just to look after the poor creatures there; and I would go there to-morrow to exculpate my crime, as you would call it, and vindicate my principles.' She was launching off again, when she was told that her time had expired, and then curtseying she went directly to her seat."

BRIGANDS AND "POLITICS."—Three British officers, accompanied by a somewhat celebrated and superior dragoman, "all proper," as the heralds say, were on their way back to Athens after a very pleasant expedition to Pentelicus, when they found themselves suddenly performing in the well-known tableau of a party surprised by brigands, who present guns at every button of their waistcoats. Resistance was useless, and the British lion, thus caught in a net, submitted to have his claws cut. The country gentlemen took the rings, purses and watches of the officers, and then politely allowed them to return to the city. There they made indignant complaints to the English Minister, who at once applied to the Greek Government. Profuse were the apologies, and eager were the assurances of speedy restitution. A few days afterward a distinguished member of the Greek Cabinet himself called at the British Legation to express his gratification at being enabled to announce the fact that the brigands had been discovered, and induced to disgorge their prey. It had been all a mistake, a sad mistake. Saying which, the amiable Minister with his own hands produced the spoil. It was all right, with the exception of a single ring. This was a sad blot upon the general happiness. The brigands were perfectly grieved at having unfortunately lost that ring, but they were rich, and would gladly pay its value if His Excellency would only condescend to declare it! There was a concierge at the British Legation, an elderly Greek, of singularly handsome form and countenance. There he was, erect in his picturesque national costume, and it was really pleasant to see the native dignity with which he performed the duties of his office. He looked as if he could, on the shortest notice, play the part of *Ulysses* or *Agamemnon* with equal ease and success. Unfortunately, though I believe his own conduct was in every way excellent, he had rather a *mauvais sujet* for a son. It was discovered that this son had been one of the party who robbed the officers on their way from Pentelicus; and the good old father, when informed of this by his master, replied in an agony of grief, "Oh, your Excellency, have I not always begged and entreated him to abstain from politics?"—*Fraser's Magazine.*

ERASMUS IN ENGLAND.—In a lecture in Newcastle, on "The Times of Erasmus and Luther," Mr. **FROUDE**, after sketching the early life of the former, said: At the age of twenty-eight he made the acquaintance of two noblemen, and one of them—Lord **MOUNTJOY**—was so attracted by his brilliance that he took him as his tutor, and introduced him to the Court of Henry the Seventh. At once his fortune was made. He was delighted with England and the people; with English character, English hospitality and manners, everything English, except—English beer. The peculiarities of the English people interested and amused him much. He wrote to a friend to say that if ever he went to England he would not fail to be pleased. He would find the people of England agreeable and gracious; only he must be careful that he did not presume on their notability. They would condescend to a person's level, but he was not to presume that he should stand upon theirs. "The noble lords of England were gods in their own eyes." [Laughter.] "That was a very curious remark for **ERASMUS** to make," said Mr. **FROUDE**, "it might have been written yesterday." [Loud laughter.] **ERASMUS**, after further advising his friend, said: "Above all, do not speak against England, for the English people are proud of their country above all nations of the world—and they have a right to be. English ladies," said **ERASMUS**, "are divinely pretty; and so good-natured that they have an excellent custom among them that wherever you go the girls kiss you. [Laughter and cheers.] They kiss you when you come, they kiss you when you go, and they kiss you at intervening opportunities." [Loud applause.] Their lips are soft, warm, and delicious." [Renewed laughter.] They, said Mr. **FROUDE**, would not suppose the custom, perhaps, to have been quite so universal, as some would have them believe. His (**ERASMUS'**) own attractive ways must have had something to do with it. [Great laughter.] He was a priest at the time; and, of course, was perfectly innocent.

SERMONS.—Is there any reason why there should be two or three sermons every Sunday? Is there any reason why each sermon should last for half an hour? If it be said the poor will have it so, or they will leave the church—why, we have sometimes been told the poor like hard words which they cannot understand, or they like shouting and vulgarity, and therefore flock to chapel—are we to give people what we know to be bad for them because they like it? May we not hope gradually to educate them to something better? One well-thought sermon is of more use than three of the ordinary compilations of the overworked minister; or if there should be oddly-constituted minds, which profit more by good when well diluted with bad, are we to sacrifice to these the preacher himself and all the normal minds of the congregation? At least, let the latter have a chance of escape; leave a short pause after the prayers, during which persons might be allowed to exercise the right of going in or out of church, as their inclination for sermons might direct. Dr. **ARNOLD** set the example, which has been wisely followed in many schools since his time, of preaching to his scholars only once a day for not more than a quarter of an hour; and yet (we will not say in consequence of this) there has probably never been a school in which the influence of the chapel services was so widely and deeply felt as it was in the Rugby of **ARNOLD**. No doubt there are subjects and occasions on which long sermons are appropriate, and there are preachers, like the late Archdeacon **HARE**, who are fitted to deal with such subjects and occasions; as there are others who are endowed with a natural eloquence which enchains the hearers, though there should be no special propriety of subject or time; but it is a safe rule to lay down that most subjects in the hands of most men are treated more effectively in a discourse of ten minutes than in a discourse of treble that time. As to the number of sermons, if it be thought too much to hope for the entire abolition of the second sermon in ordinary churches, we would strongly urge the restoration of catechising in country places, and the adoption in towns of a lecture or exposition, instead of the afternoon or evening sermon.—*Contemporary Review.*

THE LATEST PARISIAN MANIA.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says that a mania for gold and silver fish prevails in the French capital. "You see them in every drawing-room, on every shop counter, in every window. This tiny inhabitant of the waters can be easily tamed. It can be taught to feed from its possessor's hand; it will answer to the sound of a bell, and swim up to the surface for its food at an appointed hour. It recognizes its master or fair mistress by shaking its fins and floating up, and putting its head out above water. A friend of mine, whose collection of gold-fish is a perfect curiosity, found one yesterday morning on the marble slab of the table on which the vase rested, apparently dead, having evidently during the night leaped out of his element in search of adventures. His master plunged him in a tepid bath; he evidently revived, though but partially, and was then restored to his comrades, and after a few feeble efforts to swim he sank to the bottom of the vase. Two brother fish swam down and literally bore him to the surface, where they supported him while he breathed a few seconds; but he fell below again, his friends again swam to his assistance, and carried him above water, with the same result. This service they unceasingly rendered their panting comrade during two hours, at the expiration of which time this dissipated cyprin was perfectly restored to his wonted activity, and is now swimming away as jolly as ever."

A NEW LADY NOVELIST.—Literary ability appears to be transmitted from father to daughter much more commonly than from father to son. Everybody knows what dull fellows the sons of men of genius are as a rule, but few have any idea what charming writers their daughters often are. Curiously enough, our two greatest novelists seem destined to transmit their literary succession in the female line. Miss **THACKERAY**'s writings, from *The Story of Elizabeth* down to the graceful little story which is now running in the *Cornhill—The Village on the Cliff*—prove that she is endowed with all the tenderness of her father's nature, and with a womanly power peculiarly her own. On the other hand, Miss **DICKENS** has just brought out a delightful little story, which promises for her a career as bright as that of her father. The little story, *Aunt Margaret's Troubles*, which has just made its appearance, is understood to be from her hand. If such is the case—and I have the best reason for believing that it is—the young authoress may be congratulated on having made an extremely successful *debut*, and one worthy in every way of her father's reputation.—*London Correspondent of the Western Mornnig News.*

THE PAPAL CROWNS.—There are four Pontifical tiaras or triple crowns; one the gift of **NAPOLEON I.** to **PIUS VII.** It weighs eight pounds avoirdupois, and is worth £10,000 sterling; the second, dating from the pontificate of **GREGORY XVI.**, and worth only £400; the third, presented by the Palatine Guard to Pio Nono, and estimated at the value of £900; the fourth, the grandest and richest of all, being a present made to the Pope in 1854 by Queen **ISABELLA** of Spain, and valued at 535,000f., or over £21,000. It contains no fewer than 18,000 diamonds.

THE GARDINER-TYLER WILL.

The Case Finally Terminated—Important Opinion of the Court of Appeals—An Interesting Family History—Judgment of the Supreme Court at General Term Reversed, and the Decree of the Surrogate, Rejecting the Will, Affirmed—Motion for Re-Argument Denied.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before a Full Bench.

Julia G. Tyler, Respondent, vs. David L. Gardiner, Appellant.—This action which has been in course of litigation for a long time past, has been at length terminated by a decision in the Court of last resort. By this decision the judgment of the Supreme Court of General Term, is reversed, and the decree of the Surrogate rejecting the will of Mrs. Gardiner is affirmed. Immediately after the rendering of this decision at the present term of the Court of Appeals, a motion was made by the respondent for a reargument, but this motion was denied, so that we may now regard the case as finally disposed of so far as the Courts are concerned.

The opinion delivered by Judge PORTER is a very able one, and is important for the reason that as to this State, it settles some interesting principles of law in regard to wills. The amount of money involved, and the position of the parties—the respondent being the widow of a former President of the United States and a daughter of the testator, also render this a prominent "will case."

For appellant, William Watson, Esq.; for respondent, William M. Evarts, Esq.

OPINION.

Porter, J.—There is an almost wearisome monotony in the conformity of the facts developed on the hearing, with the familiar and recognized *indicia* of contrivance and undue inference. There are few of the reported cases in which wills have been condemned presenting such a concurrence of circumstances unfavorable to the establishment of the instrument. If they were susceptible of contradiction or explanation, the sources of proof were abundant. The respondent was a competent witness; most of the material facts were within her personal knowledge. She was a prominent actor in all that related to the will and in the series of transactions which led to so complete a revolution of intention on the part of the testatrix. She was surrounded by a numerous household; the important events were of recent occurrence, and they transpired at her own residence. Where we find the party, whose right and interest it was to countervail the facts of the case by evidence, content to leave them unrebutted and unexplained, and to abide by the conclusion to which they so clearly tend, we have nothing to do but to draw the inevitable influence, and applying the settled rules of law to sustain the rejection of the will. It may be that the whole truth of the case is not before us; that facts exist which, if proved, would relieve it from some of its unfavorable aspects; but we are bound to take the evidence as we find it, and to give it effect in accordance with our clear convictions.

It will facilitate a consideration of the legal questions involved to precede it with an analysis of the more material facts, grouped with reference not merely to the order of time, but also to their mutual dependence and relation.

The property of the testatrix was mainly derived from her children by voluntary and equal gifts of their shares in their paternal inheritance. That her ultimate estate came to be so considerable was mainly due to the fidelity and care of her son David, who relinquished a profitable business at the age of 33 to assume the management of her property, who devoted himself faithfully to that object, without recompense until he was 46 years old; and who was then ignominiously dismissed by his mother without cause, through the active and controlling influence of a younger sister, who had recently become a member of the household. He had been educated to a profession which he had never practiced; had married when he had just expectations of a liberal provision from his mother's estate, and, so far as the evidence discloses, he had at no time been wanting in filial duty or affection, or received from her a mark of displeasure or unkindness, down to the hour when, by a letter, written by her, corrected by his sister, and delivered by a messenger, all being under the same roof, he was suddenly ordered to quit her house.

Harry Beekman was an orphan boy of thirteen; an inmate of the family, and dependant upon the bounty of his grandmother only because she had been the donee of his mother's inheritance.

Mrs. Tyler was the only member of the family who, independent of the testatrix, had a large property in her own right. She left her father's house the year he died, and returned home at a time when her mother bore the fatal marks of organic diseases, which, within a twelvemonth, resulted in death. The daughter had been favored by circumstances gratifying to a mother's pride, and giving prestige to her name. She was a lady of intelligence and culture; her manners were engaging and attractive; she wrote with facility and grace; she was assiduous in her attentions to her mother, and soon brought her to feel, as she declared in one of her letters, a copy of which was preserved and produced by Mrs. Tyler on the hearing, not only that the society of her daughter was agreeable to her but that she needed her "sympathy and assistance." This needful sympathy and assistance do not seem to have been withheld; and from the time of the daughter's arrival their views and purposes grew more and more concurrent until they entirely harmonized. The influence of Mrs. Tyler soon became apparent in the family, and in all matters of importance it seems to have been uniformly effective and controlling. She had seasonably notified her brother in advance that she intended to return, and that he must seek other quarters for himself, his wife and his children. To the latter proposition he did not accede, and his answer, referring that question to his mother, in coöperation, perhaps, with other causes, seems to have produced toward him a feeling of unkindness on her part, in which, soon after she became an inmate of the house, her mother was brought to sympathize. It is true, that when the request to the latter to send David away was preferred, in the first instance, by one of Mrs. Tyler's children, she promptly refused to comply, on the ground that he was her child, but this objection was readily overcome, and she was soon afterward induced to yield to the request and to dispatch a letter to the son, in which this parental relation seems to have been entirely overcome. Indeed, in the subsequent letters the existence of this involuntary family tie is alluded to in terms which indicate an impression on her part that it was a matter of condescension to acknowledge it, even for the purpose of invidious comparison between him and her daughter.

In the brief period which intervened between the return of the sister and the expulsion of the brother, the mother was brought into a state of singular and causeless alarm as to the condition and safety of her property, and she was led in the subsequent letters, of which Mrs. Tyler's memoranda were produced on the hearing, to overwhelm him with groundless imputations of dishonesty, embezzlement, deception and fraud in the performance of his duties as her gratuitous agent, and in the management of her perplexing and diversified business affairs. She was also in some way made to believe that he had been guilty of "*some fearful proceedings*" to his sister, of which the servants in the family had been eye-witnesses. Her letter shows that the servants were not her informants, and it is obvious that the reproach was wholly unmerited, as there is not a shadow of foundation for it in the evidence.

The proof leaves no room for doubt that these late letters were written with the privity of the sister if not transcribed from her so-called memoranda. The fact is undisputed, that during most of the brief period in which these false impressions were imbibed, the mother was a confined and suffering invalid; that the son was engaged as usual in the management of her general business; that she was in the closest intercourse, if not under the immediate influence of Mrs. Tyler, who was most of the time in her room, and that the latter was the only party interested in alienating the mother from the son and the only party benefited by the testamentary changes which she introduced these letters to explain. That her influence over her mother was active and controlling, is apparent not only from the uniform acquiescence of the latter in her views, which were contrary to those she had previously entertained, but also from the significant circumstance that though the son repeatedly called at the house of his mother, and continued to do so down to the month of May, he never found his way to her presence; that she then left home, and remained through the Summer at a private boarding-house in New-York, Mrs. Tyler visiting her there almost daily; and that on her return to Castleton, and the near approach of death, though the lawyer and the doctor were promptly summoned, no message was sent to her only son. So far as we have the means of judging from these facts, from the memoranda produced by Mrs. Tyler, and from the singular provisions of the will, Mrs. Gardiner retained to the hour of her death the false impression that David had deceived and defrauded her, and that he had been guilty of wrongs to his sister too fearful to be spoken of either by him or the testatrix.

The will was made on her death bed, in the presence of and by the procurement of her daughter, and in the absence of his son and her grandson. Her clergyman opportunely called on his parishioner. He was promptly excluded by the dying testatrix, but the execution of the will was not suspended. She had never exchanged a word on the subject with the draftsman of the instrument until the day of her death. She referred him to Mrs. Tyler, as the party from whom he was to take his instructions, and her inquiry on that subject shows that she did not know whether they were written or oral. She complied, however, as well as she could with his request for personal instruction, and answered such inquiries as he felt it his duty to make. Mr. Clark had, in fact, been previously furnished with full written instructions, sent to him the day before by Mrs. Tyler, with a note bearing date three days prior to the execution of the will. They were in the handwriting of the daughter, and were of a nature which could scarcely fail to excite the surprise of one who knew the testatrix, and the situation and relations of the family. He promptly declined to comply with Mrs. Tyler's request, that he should reduce them to form, until they should be confirmed by personal instruction from the testatrix. Though his call was on the evening first-named in Mrs. Tyler's note as that on which she wished him to bring the will for execution, she intimated that the interview he proposed with her mother would be inconvenient at that time, and deferred it until the following morning. She alone was present when that interview occurred. The inquiries made by Mr. Clark were those suggested to his mind by her written instructions. He made an appointment for the execution of the will at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Before noon Mrs. Tyler sent a messenger to his office, to expedite the preparation of the instrument, and to have it brought in haste for execution, she providing the attesting witnesses, who were present at the reading and signing, and rendered such assistance as the prostrate condition of her mother required.

On the day when these occurrences transpired Mrs. Gardiner was exhausted, vomiting, weak, signifying her wishes and assent sometimes by words and sometimes by nods. The gentleman who drew the will conducted the matter with great propriety, and perhaps with more scrupulous caution than was entirely agreeable, either to the mother or the daughter. He seemed impressed with the idea that the provisions he was directed to insert called for some explanation. He pushed his inquiries as far as he could without apparent incivility. In relation to the gift by the testatrix to her son of certain claims and advances, he ascertained that they rested on no written evidence, and that she could give him no specific information; but the general result of his interview with the mother and daughter was to leave him under the mistaken impression that such claims really existed. The idea that Mrs. Gardiner had made advances toward the purchase of David's farm seems never to have been suggested in any quarter until it appeared in Mrs. Tyler's instructions. The mother of course knew that she had never made any such advances, and it is difficult to resist the conclusion that she was made to believe that her son had bought the farm with money embezzled from her. The insertion of the provision, utterly groundless as it was, could serve no practical purpose, except to give to the will a seeming color of equality. Mr. Clark also very properly deemed it his duty to inquire as to the prospect of the restitution to Mrs. Tyler, which was to be the condition of the enjoyment by David Gardiner of his inheritance. Neither of the ladies seemed able to furnish any information on this point.

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The testatrix made the will under false impressions as to the circumstances of her son and her daughter. She had enlarged on the property of the latter, in conversation during the Summer with the two ladies, who were called by the respondent in support of the will. She talked to Mrs. Stryker in relation to Mrs. Tyler and "the destruction of her property." She told Miss Cooper that "Julia was poor," and added, "don't think that I don't care for David, but I must take care of Julia." Mrs. Tyler, in her instructions, speaks of "the losses of property she has sustained," omitting of course any reference to the property she had not lost, which she perhaps thought inappropriate in that connection, though it is alluded to in general terms in the will afterward prepared by Mr. Clark. And Mr. Dayton, the tutor of her children, had previously heard her talking to her mother about her losses. Mrs. Gardiner herself seemed to feel the necessity of some apology to Mr. Clark for the singular provisions of the instrument; and his attention was arrested by the circumstance that at the first of the two death-bed interviews, notwithstanding her distress and difficulty of articulation, "she talked for some moments about her daughters having lost her property and her desire to provide for her, and that she trusted the others would acquiesce in it cheerfully." The apology was inserted in the will, and is the only material provision in the instrument not traceable to Mrs. Tyler's written instructions. It is difficult to attribute to any other rational cause than Mrs. Gardiner's sense of the injustice of the will her objection to its being read in the presence of her physician, who was to attest it, her injunction of secrecy, when Mr. Clark told her that though the precaution was not usual, he preferred that the doctor should be present when he read it, and her refusal to admit her clergyman, who happened to call as she was about to affix her signature.

Mrs. Gardiner had undoubtedly testable capacity at the time the instrument was executed, but she was in a condition to be peculiarly exposed to the exercise of undue influence. Until she became an invalid, she was a lady of fair intelligence, unfamiliar with business, of an affectionate and yielding disposition, fond of attention and deference, and not unconscious of the consideration to which she was entitled in virtue of her property and position. She was more credulous than most of her sex, and repeated from time to time to her female friends spiritual communications which she supposed she had received at successive intervals from her deceased husband, son and daughter. In the later years of her life she was a severe sufferer from disease.

When the daughter came home in November, 1863, she was feeble and emaciated, and during the Winter she was mostly confined, not only to her house, but to her room.

The daughter was in the prime of life. The mother was infirm of purpose, sick and old. She was imbued with false impressions, and, brought to a condition of nervous and causeless suspicion and alarm, she expelled her son from her house and never saw him afterward. Her subsequent communications with him were very few, very bitter and all in writing. The letter of the 10th of February directing him to leave, was undoubtedly composed by her, though corrected, if not prompted, by her daughter. It bears upon its face the evidence that she was not an easy and practiced writer.

The letter of the 9th of March, and those which followed are in a very different style. If they were designed for future use, as evidence furnished by her of the truth of the groundless accusations with which they abound, they were well framed for such a purpose. If they were intended to repel all possible explanation, and to cut off even the hope of any future reconciliation, they were couched in terms appropriate to that end. If they were really composed by her, it is quite apparent that in the month which intervened between her first and second letter, she had made unexampled progress in her literary acquirements, observable alike in her style, her punctuation and her accuracy in the use of language. They are marked, however, by no diminution of bitterness, and no observance of the usual forms of courtesy, except that when the daughter is referred to she is spoken of in terms of almost extravagant encomium and deference. Whether the son was right in his conviction as to their authorship, to which he testified on the hearing, is only matter of inference from the production of the so-called memoranda, not shown to be in the handwriting of the mother, and from the omission of any denial by the party to whom he imputed the dictation of the letters.

That the death-bed disposition by Mrs. Gardiner of her property was entirely opposed to her former deliberate purposes and her convictions of equity and justice before her faculties were impaired by disease and infirmity, is indisputably established by the will of 1858.

She was then fifty nine years of age, and in perfect health. Her son had the same property at that time, which he had at the date of the will of 1864, consisting of a farm, mortgaged for the entire purchase money, except the $5,000 paid from his earnings in California. Her property was the same in 1858 as in 1864 except so far as its value was augmented in the interval under his charge and through his continued services and supervision.

Mrs. Tyler, at the date of the first will, was dependent on such provisions as her husband might make for her, in case she survived him. When the last will was made, she had a considerable estate in her own right.

Her grandson, Harry Beekman, was at both dates an inmate of her family, and nothing had occurred in the six years intervening to alienate the affection of the testatrix, or to add to his means or expectations.

By the original will, the testatrix gave the twelve acres on which she lived and the moveables thereon to her son. The place was subject to the Roosevelt mortgage, the payment of which was not charged on the residuary devises, as it was in the subsequent will, when it was given to Mrs. Tyler. All the residue of her property she gave in equal shares to her son, her daughter and her grandson.

The contrast between the two instruments is striking. The first makes precisely such a disposition of his property as his children would naturally expect, in view of the source from which it was derived, the services of the son, by whose care it had been preserved and augmented, and the common claims of affection and blood. If she ever had made any advances toward the purchase of David's farm she knew it then; for he had bought it five years before, and all that he paid toward the price was paid at that time. If she disapproved the mode in which he transacted his business, she knew it then, for he had transacted it through the preceding seven years in the same mode which was continued to the year of her death. If he had then rendered services worthy of special recognition in her will, the force of the claim was not diminished, by six more years of similar service without recompense.

In view of all these circumstances it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the will of 1864 was the result of the same undue influence which led a few months before to the expulsion of the son from his mother's house. In the light of the surrounding and antecedent facts the instrument carries with it its own condemnation.

The precise case is presented in which we are legally bound to compare the provisions of the two wills. (Delafield *vs.* Parish 25, New-York. Marsh *vs.* Tyrell 2. Haggard 87, 110.) In the first of these cases a leading and controlling ground of the decision was the hostility of the provisions of a codicil executed by a testator in a condition which exposed him to undue influence, to those of an antecedent will made when he was in health, evincing deliberation and care, and free from all suspicion. The case of Marsh *vs.* Tyrrell, which this Court has repeatedly had occasion to approve, was one where the husband was the principal beneficiary under a will made by his wife under circumstances in many respects similar to those which concur in the case at bar. (4 Haggard, 463.)

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The application of this recognized legal test to the present will upon the state of facts disclosed by the evidence raised a strong presumption of undue influence, which the proponents proof wholly fails to repel. The original will undoubtedly expressed the intelligent and deliberate purpose of the testatrix. The disposition which it made of her property was obviously equitable, rational and just. Its language is simple and direct. The reader is not left in doubt as to the purpose or the motive of the testatrix. It contains no false suggestions, no substantial gifts to one in the form of seeming gifts to another, no apology for its own provisions, and no admonition to filial acquiescence in parental injustice. It commits the charge of the grandson's estate during the period of non-age to the son who had so faithfully and successfully managed her own. And it does not name a stranger as executor to the exclusion of her own family. So far as the evidence shows, this instrument executed in July, 1858, was in existence in May, 1864, and remained as an authentic and unrevoked expression of her deliberate will until the very day of her death.

The subsequent will bears upon its face the marks of indirection as well as of singular contrivance and forethought. It contains peculiar and unusual provisions. It locks up the property devised to the son and commits the key to the custody of his younger sister, whose hostility was well known to the testatrix.

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A novel penalty is imposed upon the son for supposed misconduct of the Federal Government, in respect to which no blame is imputed to him. The entire income of the share of which he is the ostensible devisee is given for life to his sister to her own use and benefit, unless the damages which she is alleged to have sustained on her James River property and her Point Comfort property be reimbursed by the Federal Government; but the theory of reimbursement is not to be extended to her; she is from that time to receive his income no longer, but what she has theretofore received she is to retain in her own right.

Reading the will in the light of the evidence, we find that by the changes it effects in the testamentary dispositions a large share of the inheritance which would otherwise have gone to the grandson is transferred to the daughter, who is substituted as trustee in place of the son, and she is to receive his income during his minority; and to apply so much of it as may be necessary to his maintenance, education and support.

The devise to the grandson is fettered with a limitation over to her in case either of his death before he reaches the age of twenty-one, whether with or without children, or of his death afterward without children, whether he die married or unmarried.

It is due to the draftsman to bear in mind that the limitation to the term of Mrs. Tyler's life, of the gift to her of the income of her brothers, was a departure from her instructions, and was only assented to by the mother, on his suggestion that in the original form it would be illegal.

A still more striking illustration of the diplomatic indication which marks the will, is found in the clause charging personally upon the residuary devisees the payment of all the debts of the testatrix. Even if we dismiss from our view the undisputed fact, that she held a portion of the property by free gift from her children, it is not easy to believe that a mother, with an intelligent comprehension of the effect of such a provision, would personally charge her only son with the payment of three-eighths of her mortgages and other debts, amounting to nearly $50,000, knowing that his property consisted only of a small farm, mortgaged for the greater portion of the purchase money; that by another provision of her will, he was cut off, in all human probability for life from the income of his inheritance; and that by an additional clause she had prohibited any partition or sale of the property devised, without his sister's consent, unless on the condition of his becoming a voluntary exile from his country.

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A clause so unreasonable, under the circumstances, that the draftsman took the responsibility of omitting it in preparing the will for execution. The payment, however, of three-eighths of these debts is made an "express condition" of the ultimate benefit of the devise to the son, after the death of the sister. So far as the proof enables us to judge, he was without the means to make such payment; the property nominally devised to him was so locked up, in pursuance of Mrs. Tyler's instructions, that he could raise the amount neither by sale nor by mortgage of his interest; and the practical effect would be, in the ordinary course, a forced sale of the property. Mrs. Tyler being the only member of the family whose private fortune would enable her to become the purchaser; and who, irrespective of this resource, was provided with ample means under the express provision of the will, it is incredible that the mother could have had an intelligent and deliberate purpose to put her son so completely in the power of a sister who entertained unfriendly feelings toward him, and who was not merely succeeding to the principal portion of his birthright, but succeeding to it through a title derived from him by free gift, through misplaced confidence in the testatrix. Such a purpose on the part of the mother would have been not only ungrateful, but unnatural. If it originated, however, with the daughter, there was much to palliate it. Her relations to her brother were not such as to lead her to appreciate its injustice. She was under no special obligation to him, and it was natural for her to feel that her own interests and those of her children were those in which she was most nearly concerned. So in regard to the orphan son of her dead sister, it was very natural for Mrs. Tyler to feel that she had a stronger claim to inherit his estate than his future wife or his children, born before he arrived at the age of twenty-one; but it is impossible to believe that Mrs. Gardiner, in disposing at her own death of a property, for a part of which she was indebted to the bounty of a deceased daughter, could seriously think it right, to tie it up in the hands of that daughter's only son, to fetter his power of alienation, either by deed or by will, and to affix a limitation for the benefit of her own heirs, to the exclusion of his wife and children. If the last will is established, it must be by closing our eyes to the obvious legal effect of facts established by undisputed evidence, and falling back on the arbitrary maxim, *sic volo, sic jubeo.* This we cannot do without subverting settled rules of law, which we are bound to maintain and enforce.

Another significant and controlling feature of the case, in view of the surrounding circumstances, is the fact that the written instructions for the will were prepared by the beneficiary, and not by the testatrix. The rule of law on this subject is settled by innumerable decisions. It has been repeatedly announced by this Court, and, perhaps, nowhere with more precision and directness than by the present Chief Judge, in pronouncing judgment on the will of Henry Parish. "The maxim, *qui se scripsit hœredem,*" said the learned Judge, "has imposed by law an additional burden on those claiming to establish a will under circumstances which call for the application of that will, and the Court, in such a case, justly requires proof of a more clear and satisfactory character. Such a condition is exhibited by the testimony in the present case. The two codicils under consideration were exclusively for the benefit of Mrs. Parish, with the exception of the charitable gifts; and although they were not actually written by her, yet they were drawn up at her suggestion, upon her procurement, and by counsel employed by her. She prepared and gave the instructions for them, and in judgment of law they must be regarded as written by herself. *Facit per alium, facit per se.*" (Delafield *vs.* Parish, 25; New-York, 35.)

In this case there is no proof or pretence that the instructions were either written or dictated by the testatrix. It appears from the testimony of the draftsman that Mrs. Gardiner expected them to proceed from Mrs. Tyler and not from herself, and that she did not know on the day the will was executed whether such instructions were written or oral, though it is proved that they were written by the daughter two days before she transmitted them to the draftsman. The use in the instructions of the mother's name is not evidence that they were dictated by her; and in the absence of such proof, the legal presumption is that they were not so dictated, and that they were prepared by the party in whose handwriting they appear. (Ingram *vs.* Wyatt, 1 Haggard, 384, 439; Croft *vs.* Day, 1 Curters, 853, 856; Baker *vs.* Batt, 1 *id.*, 125.)

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Keeping in view, as we must, the condition of Mrs. Gardiner at the time the transaction in question occurred, the force of the fact that the beneficiary wrote the instructions and originated the will, is not overcome by the circumstance that they were afterward accepted by the testatrix, and that she assented to the will in which they were embodied. The observations in one of the opinions delivered in the Parish Case, 25 N. G., 92, are especially pertinent to this point.

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So far as the proof discloses, the first connection of the testatrix with this will was within eight hours of death. Its essential provisions are directly traceable to the written instructions which were prepared three days before by the daughter, who thus secured to herself the bulk of the mother's estate.

When the principal beneficiary under a will prepared for execution by a party worn down by disease and close upon the verge of death assumes the responsibility of initiating it, of preparing formal instructions, of employing the draftsman, of selecting the witnesses, of being present at every stage of the proceedings, and of excluding those to whose inheritance a new direction is given, it behooves such beneficiary to be provided with evidence that the instrument expresses the honest and spontaneous purposes of the person who is called upon at such a time to reverse the provisions of a previous testamentary disposition, made in health and strength, in favor of those having clear claims upon the justice and bounty of the testator. (Delafield *vs.* Parish, 15 N. Y., 35; Lee *vs.* Dill, 11 Abbott, 214; Lake *vs.* Ramsey, 33 Barbour, 49; Bergen *vs.* Wall. 31 Barbour, 9. 25; Crispell *vs.* Dubois, 4 Barbour, 397; Marsh *vs.* Tyrrell, Haggard, 87, 110; Barry *vs.* Butlin, 1 Curters, 638.)

The studied privacy attending the preparation and execution of the will, the constant presence and vigilance of the principal beneficiary, and her omission to advise the son and the grandson of the mother's approach to death, are familiar and marked *indicia* of the exercise of undue influence under circumstances like those developed by the evidence. (Crispell *vs.* Dubois, 4 Barbour, 397; Delafield *vs.* Parish, 25 New York, 41 and 2.)

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The will was made by the testatrix under two false impressions—which went to the very root of its provisions—one that her daughter was poor, and the other that her son was faithless and dishonest, and that he had purchased his farm with her money. That these were the operative inducements is assumed on the part of the proponent as well as the contestants. The influence of the first is apparent upon the face of the will, and is established by extrinsic evidence elicited from the witnesses called to support it. The influence of the second is not only shown by the provisions of the will, but by the letters introduced by the daughter to account for them. In view of the prostrate condition of the mother, of the fact that the will originated in the instructions written by the daughter, and of the various *indicia* of fraud which surround the whole transaction, the case is within the principle settled by the successive decisions of the Chancellor of the Supreme Court, and of this Court in the case of Lansing *vs.* Russell.

When the beneficiary is the active agent in procuring the execution of an instrument disturbing dispositions previously settled, and when the transaction is surrounded by the usual *indicia* of undue influence, he is called upon to show that the inducements which confessedly led to the change were not unfounded and illusory. (3 Barbour's Chy., 325, 340; 13 Barbour, 510, 522, 526.) In the present case there not only is an absence of such evidence, but it is proved affirmatively that the impressions under which the change was made were false.

It is true that the burden of establishing imposition and undue influence rests, in the first instance, upon the party by whom it is alleged. Fraud is never to be presumed from the mere occurrence of temptation and opportunity. It must be established by affirmative evidence. It is thus established when facts are proved from which it results as an unavoidable inference. When such proof is furnished, the burden of repelling the presumption to which it leads is cast upon the party to whom the fraud is imputed.

It is not to be supposed that fraud and undue influence are ordinarily susceptible of direct proof. Subscribing witnesses are called to attest the execution of wills, but not the antecedent agencies by which they are procured. The purposes to be served are such as court privacy rather than publicity. "In some cases," as this Court said in the case of Sears *vs.* Shaffer, "undue influence will be inferred from the nature of the transaction alone; in others from the nature of the transaction and the exercise of occasional or habitual influence." (2 Seiden, 272.)

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In the present case, all the controlling facts tend to one inevitable conclusion. When the antecedent and surrounding circumstances are grouped in their appropriate relations, they carry to the conscience and the understanding the clear conviction that when the mother affixed her signature, she was executing the daughter's will. It is no answer to the presumption of undue influence, which results from the undisputed facts, that the testatrix was aware of the contents of the instrument, and assented to all its provisions. This was the precise purpose which the undue influence was employed to accomplish. That consideration was urged in the case of Bridgeman vs. Green, but Lord Chief Justice Wilmot very properly replied, that it only tended to show more clearly the deep-rooted influence obtained over the testator. He adds: "In cases of forgery, instructions under the hand of the person whose deed or will is supposed to be forged, to the same effect with the deed or will, are very material; but in cases of undue influence and imposition, they prove nothing, 'for the same power which produces one, produces the other.'" (Wilmot, 70.)

We think the Surrogate was clearly right in rejecting the instrument propounded for probate; and we have not arrived at this conclusion without giving to the questions raised by the respective parties that full and careful consideration which seemed to be due to their interest and importance.

It is proper to add, that if we had arrived at a different conclusion the judgment of the Court below must still have been reversed, as that decision was founded upon a conclusion on a question of fact, adverse to that of the Surrogate by whom the will was rejected. The Supreme Court had no authority to adjudge that the instrument be admitted to probate should have coupled its order of reversal with a direction for a feigned issue, in accordance with the provisions of the statute (2 R. S., 66, sec. 57; Alston *vs.* Jones, 10 Paige, 100; Auburn Theological Seminary *vs.* Calhoun, 25 New-York, 428.) That question, however, becomes unimportant, as we think there was no error in the decree of the Surrogate. An Appellate Court has no authority to direct a feigned issue, unless it arrives at a conclusion on the question of fact adverse to that of the original tribunal.

The judgment of the Supreme Court should be reversed, and the decree of the Surrogate rejecting the will should be affirmed.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Nature of the Obligation to Pay Taxes—Payment in Legal Tenders, as a Debt, Under the Act of February, 1862—Validity of a Judgment for Payment in Coin.

H. Mendelbaum and A. Klauber, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. The People of the United States in the Territory of Nevada.—This was an action commenced in the District Court of Ormsby County, Nevada Territory, to recover for taxes alleged to be due from the plaintiffs in error. The complaint averred that between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in August, 1862, the plaintiffs in error were assessed, in pursuance of the Territorial laws, for goods in store occupied by them in Carson City, Nevada, assessed at $70,000; twenty tons of hay, $800; goods in another store, $6,500; lumber and timber, $600; 100 tons of hay, $4,000, on which was levied, for the fiscal year 1862 a Federal tax of $81 90, a Territorial tax of $327 60, and a county tax of $1,228 50.

The plaintiffs in error answered, alleging that they had paid all taxes for that year, and a supplemental answer denied that the assessment alleged in the complaint had ever been made. An amended complaint set up a "subsequent assessment," made in accordance with the provisions of law, between the first Monday in August and the last Saturday in October. To this, reply was made that the hay was part of a growing crop produced from the ranch of the plaintiffs in error, in Douglas County, and was not harvested or removed into Ormsby County until after the first Monday in August of that year, and after they had been assessed for all their property, including this ranch, in Douglas County; that of the extra amount of goods, about $8,000 in value had been included in the assessment in Douglas County; that the remainder was bought from the proceeds of their business in the counties of Douglas and Ormsby, all of which had been assessed and the taxes paid for the year, long before the assessment alleged in the complaint; that the timber and lumber were not owned by them until after they were assessed and their taxes paid for the year, and that they were had in the regular course of their business for the year.

On motion of the plaintiffs, (above,) and without notice to the defendants, as alleged, the Court struck out all the answer except the allegation respecting the $8,000; and, upon the hearing, it was found that the defendants had been assessed for and paid taxes on goods of the value of $5,800, part of the property mentioned, and were entitled to a credit for that amount on their taxes in Ormsby County, and judgment was given for $1,592, being the tax on the rest of the property, of the assessed value of $76,100 and costs, such judgment to be collected in gold and silver coin of the United States. Appeal was thereupon taken to the Supreme Court of the Territory, where the judgment was affirmed, and the cause thence came here, the plaintiffs in error contending that the striking out of the principal part of the answer, *ex parte,* the answer containing a valid defence, was error. It was equivalent to a judgment on demurrer to a valid answer in favor of the plaintiffs.

On the merits it is claimed that under the act relied upon the County Commissioners were only authorized to levy a tax of sixty cents on every one hundred dollars value of property; whereas the tax for which the suit was brought was $1 50 for every one hundred dollars. The levy was therefore void, nor was there any levy, by law, nor authority given by law, to the County Commissioners to make the levy of a territorial tax. The act in question, (of Nov. 29, 1861,) omitted to make any provision on the subject. The levy of the territorial tax was, therefore, also void.

These errors are apparent on the face of the pleadings in the plaintiff's own statement of their case; and upon an inspection of the record, the Court will observe and correct them. It is no objection that these defences were not specially made in the District Court.

But the judgment of the District Court was erroneous in being rendered for gold and silver coin of the United States. The obligation to pay the tax, it a subject of suit as it is treated in this case, is a debt, and fails within the act of Congress of Feb. 25, 1862, making the Treasury notes issued in pursuance of it a legal tender in payment of debts. The judgment was in direct conflict with the act, as in requiring the payment of coin it denied the right of payment in legalized paper currency.

W. S. Cox and Nathaniel Wilson for plaintiffs in error; defendant not appearing.

Salvage.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The West India Mail Steamship Company et al. vs. the Steamship Perit.—This was a libel filed by the owners of the steamship *Morro Castle,* for themselves and all interested, to recover salvage for services rendered to the *Perit.* The libel alleged that on Nov. 13, 1866, the *Morro Castle* was bound from Havana to New-York, and when off Cape Lookout fell in with the *Perit* with her ensign flying union down as a signal of distress; that the *Morro Castle* accordingly approached and found that the boiler of the *Perit* had broken from its bed and was disabled; that the *Perit* was bound from New-York to Galveston with an assorted cargo and passengers; that the *Morro Castle,* by request, took her in tow and towed her for about three days, till she was about twelve miles from the Highlands, when the hawser parted, and the vessels then being near New-York, and the *Morro Castle* short of coal, owing to the delay of towing the *Perit,* left her and made her way to New-York, sending a tug down to help the *Perit* into port, where she arrived in safety.

There was no material variation from this in the facts alleged by the claimants, but they insisted that the *Perit* was in no immediate danger, being manageable by her sails; that the weather was not stormy and the *Morro Castle* was but little delayed by towing the *Perit;* that the hawser parted in consequence of its being injured by an eye-bolt; and that the services rendered by the *Morro Castle* were not salvage but only towage services; that if they were salvage services they were not completed by her, inasmuch as the *Perit* was in as much danger when the *Morro Castle* left her, as she did, without any explanation, as she had been at any portion of the time.

The value of the *Perit* was $75,000, and of her cargo $100,000, while the *Morro Castle* and her cargo were worth $650,000.

The Judge, on the closing of the hearing, without writing any opinion, directed a decree for the libelants for the sum of $7,500. He also directed a list of the persons employed on board the *Morro Castle,* with the rates of their wages, to be made up and furnished to him.

For libelants, Messrs Allen & Foley. For claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue, and Mr. Scudder.

PRACTICE—ELECTION BETWEEN PROCEEDINGS.

Benjamin J. H. Trask, Jr., vs. The Ship Underwriter and her Owner.—In this case, in which Judge Shipman rendered a decree dismissing the libel because it was filed contrary to the rules of the Supreme Court, against the vessel and her owners also, the libelant now applied for leave to amend his libel and proceed against either the vessel or her owners separately.

The Court granted the application on payment of all costs in the cause up to the present time.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue; for claimants and respondents, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy & Benedict and Mr. Da Costa.

Collector's Suit—Duties on Cost of Boxes Not Collectable—Payment Under Protest.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley.

John A. Lawrence et al. vs. Henry A. Smythe.—This was an action brought to recover back duties alleged by the plaintiff to have been illegally exacted by the defendant as Collector upon a cargo of lemons and oranges imported by the plaintiffs by the brig *Imogene* in May, 1866. The plaintiffs presented their entry at the Custom-house, stating in it the market value of the goods themselves, without making any addition for the boxes in which they were contained. They were informed at the Custom-house that they had better add to their entry the value of the boxes, as other goods had been seized for undervaluation because the value of the boxes, &c., were not added. They accordingly added the value of the boxes, &c., to their entry, and the Custom-House authorities levied the duty upon the amount of the entry thus enlarged. The plaintiffs paid the duties assessed on that part of the entry under protest, and duly appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury and brought this suit.

It was claimed in behalf of the defendant that the duty was properly levied, and that if it was not, the plaintiffs having themselves made the addition to the entry, their payment of the duties was a voluntary one and they could not now recover them back.

There was no contest as to the facts of the case.

Judge SMALLEY directed a verdict for the plaintiff, saying that this latter point was involved in the case of Benkard *vs.* Schell, decided a short time ago, in which the point had been fully considered, and there was nothing in this case to make him change the opinion he had then given until directed to do so by a higher tribunal. In this case the plaintiff was expressly told by the Custom-house officer that he had better add the costs and charges, the duties on which are now sought to be recovered—that his neighbors had done the same thing, and that in some instances where they had not complied their goods had been seized and they had been compelled to pay the penalty. In consequence of that advice and in order to avoid the seizure of his property and the payment of the penalty, plaintiff had added the costs and charges on which the duties were claimed to be in excess, to the entry. This must not be taken as a voluntary payment, but one made under duress, or a species of duress. This question had been established in the Benkhard and Hutton case.

The main question in the case was whether the duties were rightly levied. We are pointed to the Tariff Act of 1842, which makes the boxes, sacks, nails, papers, and some other charges embraced in the entry dutiable, and it is concluded on the part of the Government that this clause of the act of 1842 has not been specifically repealed, and that it is still in force. If this were so the article would be unquestionably dutiable, and there would be no ground for this action of recovery. The act says that to the actual market value or wholesale price shall be added all costs and charges, except insurance and commission at the usual rate. Under this provision a good deal of doubt had arisen as to what was meant by "costs and charges," and several suits were brought in the Courts to determine that question. Thereafter, in the act of June, 1864, Congress specifically describes what should be added to the actual value or wholesale price of the goods—viz., the cost of transportation from the place of production by land and water to the vessel designed for their transportation, including sacks, bags, boxes, coverings of any kind containing the goods. In the act of March 3, 1865, Congress changed the law, and provided that it shall be the duty of the Collector to cause the actual market value or wholesale price to be appraised, and such appraisement shall be that at which the duties shall be assessed. This is plain language, and limits the dutiable value of goods to the market value or wholesale price in the market where manufactured or purchased. It has been decided by the Supreme Court, and followed by the District Courts, that the word "market" value means the wholesale price of the article. This has been so regarded by the Secretary of the Treasury, and therefore it is clear, as far as the seventh section of the act of 1865 is concerned, that Congress did not intend that anything should be added but the wholesale price of the article. The provision of the act of 1842 making boxes and covering dutiable, is repealed by the express language of the later act, which makes the market value or wholesale price only dutiable, because that provision is inconsistent with the later act, which says that any acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. I think, therefore, that the decision of the Collector in this case was erroneous, and that the charges for boxes, &c., to the entry, ought not to have been added to the dutiable article of the goods, and that the excess of duties and interest, amounting to $1.050 principal, and $49 interest thereon, should be refunded.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Lowry and Mr. Culver; for defendant, Mr. Allen.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The case of John H. Trapp, the lawyer charged with obtaining pension and bounty money, and failing to give an account thereof to the parties employing him, was up yesterday for the purpose of making a change in the bondsman for the appearance of Trapp, the first one having been deemed irresponsible. The examination of the case will go on on Tuesday.

The case of James B. Freeman, an Internal Revenue Inspector, who is charged with obtaining money by intimidation and blackmail, will be brought up for examination on Monday.

Before Commissioner White.

Walter Taylor, charged with having, on the 12th inst., forged a writing purporting to be a power of attorney and certificate of H. W. Seaman, for the purpose of obtaining from the Government the sum of $402 43, and with presenting said certificate and receiving said money, was brought before the Commissioner and committed for examination.

Breach of Promise of Marriage Case—A Hint from the Bench to New-York Lawyers.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT—JAN. 26.

Before Hon. John A. Lott and a Jury.

Mary Johnson vs. Thos. Johnson.—The counsel for defendant not appearing when this cause was called, and counsel for plaintiff pressing it, the trial was commenced without him. It was an action brought for a breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff, although of the same name as the defendant, yet was no relation to him. The plaintiff is a widow, formerly the wife of an officer of the Union army, who lost his life in the war against the rebellion, and she has a child about twelve years of age. The defendant is a widower, and he also has a child, somewhere about sixteen or eighteen years of age. There was, it is alleged, a promise of marriage, an offer to perform it on the part of the plaintiff, and a refusal on the part of defendant, under the following circumstances: Mrs. Johnson, the plaintiff, saw an advertisement in the newspapers some two years ago that a housekeeper was wanted, and she answered the advertisement, and the result was an engagement with the defendant to keep his house at a very low rate of wages, $3 per month, in consideration of the fact that she was to be allowed to support her child in the same house. In the course of about three months he solicited her to engage herself to him in marriage, and she consented. She was drawing a pension, which she was entitled to receive only so long as she remained single, and an arrangement was made that he was to settle on her previous to marriage $2,000 in cash and the house they lived in, with two lots of ground. She found the house when she went there in a very dilapidated condition so far as the requirements of housekeeping were concerned; and after the engagement, under the belief that the marriage would take place, advanced from her own limited means to keep and maintain the household. They went on in this way for nearly two years, when finally defendant changed his mind, and gave her notice that owing to the opposition of this boy of his, some 17 or 18 years of age, to the marriage, he must break the engagement, and the result was his ordering her to leave the house. She left the house, and now brings this action for damages. Defendant refused to pay her the wages due her because she would not sign a full release of all demands on her part against him. The plaintiff testified to the facts as in substance set forth above.

Pending her examination, the counsel for defendant appeared in Court and stated that through the mistake of his managing clerk he had not been informed that the case was on the day calendar, and as he was ready to defend, asked permission that the cause might be deferred, so that he might have an opportunity of so doing.

The Court gave a sharp reprimand to the custom which he said so many New-York lawyers practised, of neglecting the interests of their clients in cases in the Kings County Courts. The whole week had been occupied in postponing their cases, owing to neglect to be ready for trial when they were called. If New-York lawyers intended to practice in the Courts here, they should attend to their business, and not exhaust the time and patience of the Court, and involve the county in useless expense merely through their delay, inexcusable as it seemed to be for the most part.

There was a little skirmishing between the counsel, when it was finally arranged that, after the direct examination of the plaintiff should have been concluded, the case should stand over until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

This morning the case was opened for the defendant. It was claimed on the part of defendant that there was in fact no contract of marriage in the view of the law, but if there was that plaintiff had positively refused to fulfill it, and that therefore she had no cause of action. Witnesses were introduced who testified that on various occasions plaintiff had declared to different persons that she never would marry defendant under any consideration. Defendant claimed that the present action was brought to extort money. It is proper to add that defendant and defendant's counsel bore the fullest testimony to the exemplary character and propriety of behavior of the plaintiff.

The Court charged the Jury that it was admitted that the parties had engaged themselves in marriage, and if they found from the evidence that the contract had been broken off by defendant they were to render a verdict for the plaintiff; but if they found it was rescinded, as alleged, by mutual consent, they were to find for defendant. The question of damages, in the event of a finding for the plaintiff, was for the Jury to decide.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $1,350.

For plaintiff, W. W. Phelps; for defendant, D. P. Barnard.

Wills Admitted—Letters of Administration Granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JAN. 26.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: James Grogan, James Street, Samuel L. Motley, Cornelius Donovan, John J. Gibbons, Louis Link, David B. Crane, Frederick Bischoff, James Lowry, Henry Boland, Ann Burke, Martin Zeigilhafer.

Letters of administration have been granted on the estates of the following: James Cosgrove, Ann Donovan, Samuel H. Hamilton, Rosa Lee, Patrick McKay, Dennis Nugent, Alexander Samuels, George Wassen, John Martin Held, Caroline Bawman, Thomas Bassett, Hannah McQuaid, Gertrude Remer, Edward Ranhofer, Arthur Donley, Robert V. Montague, Jas. Meikle, Samuel F. Righter, Rebecca Seixas, James Egan, Joseph Field, Mary J. Boyd, Bernard Friery, Martin Held, John Kenney, Patrick Scully, David Smith, Augustus Warner, Amos L. Story, Catharine Brennan, John Elmi, Rose A. Gassin, John W. Smith.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 26.

By Justice Monell.

Charles H. Bars *vs.* George P. Leveridge; motion granted by default. Lewis Chandler *vs.* Albert Alexander; motion granted with $10 costs. The N. Y. Ice Company *vs.* Wm. Hatfield; let the further proceedings and further hearing of this cause be postponed to Feb. 2, 1867. A. T. Stewart *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York; judgment for plaintiff for $905 99, with costs and $10 costs of this motion. Alex. Fairweather *vs.* J. Van W. Satterly; motion appointing guardian granted. Miers Covyell *vs.* Wm. Perrine; motion for extra allowance of $500 granted.

End of the Dwyer and McCudden Case—The Prisoner Acquitted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The trial of Patrick Dwyer, charged with the murder of Patrick McCudden, was brought to a close yesterday. Judge RUSSEL charged the Jury at considerable length, setting forth the distinctions which the law made between what constituted murder and manslaughter of the various degrees.

The Jury then retired, and after remaining out about fifteen minutes, returned to the Court and rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. John Graham, counsel for the prisoner, then moved for his discharge, which was ordered.

The announcement of the verdict was the signal for applause on the part of some of the spectators. Dwyer, after his discharge, exhibited considerable fear as to encountering McCudden's friends, and remained in the Clerk's office for some time, until he thought the coast was clear.

SENTENCES.

William Lambert and James Henley, for attempt at petit larceny, were sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year each.

William Fern, who pleaded guilty of grand larceny in stealing a chest of tea worth $50 from the wagon of Peter Puolichi, a cartman, on the 14th of January, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Edward Rosche pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

August Cromwell pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-MORROW.

The People *vs.* Charles Strausser—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Geo. Bauman—Petty larceny.
The People *vs.* Wolf Holsvusser—Receiving stolen goods.
The People *vs.* Wm. Brady and Wm. Carroll—Receiving stolen goods.
The People *vs.* Joseph Martin and Wm. Quinn—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John E. Minn—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Clarke—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Mary Nelson—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Jane A. Barnes—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Sarah Brown—Petty larceny.
The People *vs.* Ellen Davis—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Matilda Bates—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Geo. Sweetzer—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Michael Denny—Grand lrrceny.
The People *vs.* Chas. Smith, Thomas McClusky, Michael Brady—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Wm. Fern and Wm. Wright—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Jas. Carney—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Jas. Phillips—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Jas. H. Larkin and Jas. Freeman—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Robert Gordon—Attempt at grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Patrick Greely—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Theodore Davis—Illegal voting.
The People *vs.* Wm. Norman—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Shannon—Felonious assault and battery.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The Court opened yesterday morning at the usual hour, with 37 cases on the calendar, which were classified as follows: Petit larceny, 15; assault and battery, 14; violation of Excise Law, 4; disorderly house, 2; concealed weapon, 1; false token, 1.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.

Henry Rocher, of No. 146 West-street, was arrested on last Sunday afternoon between the hours of one and two o'clock, by officer Pickned, for having his bar exposed. The officer testified that he saw a man going into the defendant's store, and he went in after him, and found the proprietor and three others in there. There was no one drinking at the time, but the liquors were there as on other occasions.

Ex-recorder Smith appeared for the defence, and said that the parties in the store were the members of the defendant's family, and had a perfect right to be there. The Court thought the language of the fourteenth section of the law was very expicit, as it says that "the place must be *effectually* closed, and in this instance it was not. The defendant was fined $30.

Diedrich Ahrens was arrested for a similar offence. The officer intered his place in Washington-street, and found four persons in the bar-room. The bartender was behind the bar with his coat off, mixing a bowl of batter, which the officer concluded was for the purpose of making "Tom and Jerry." The officer in this instance, however, found entrance to Ahren's store by means of a side door which lead from the basement. Mr. Smith appeared in this case also, and contended that the officer had no right to enter defendant's place in the manner in which he did, and if he had had his head broken on the stairs no one could be made to suffer. The Court found him guilty on the same ground as the former defendant, and fined him $30.

JEALOUSY THE CAUSE.

Marietta Smith, a young woman of color, preferred a charge of assault and battery against Thomas Taylor, who is a gentleman of color. The prisoner attempted to cut her with a razor after choking her three times. Marietta has been in the habit of living with Thomas since she left her former husband, and Thomas was not able to satisfy her demands upon his purse at all times, so she thought she would take unto herself another lover. Frederick Davis was a very acceptable one, as it is reported he is about to receive $1,700 from the Government in a few days, for bounty money, &c. Marietta informed Thomas that she was about to take up with Frederick. He became exasperated and wanted to know what he should do now. She informed him rather coolly that he was of no consequence, as he could not supply her with all that she wanted. The story of the prisoner created a great deal of merriment in the Court, and was listened to with great attention.

The Court, deeming both parties to be about equally guilty, committed the defendant to the City Prison for twenty days.

AN INDECENT ASSAULT.

James' Draddy, a respectable looking young man, was charged, by Mrs. Phœbe Stanton, of No. 398 Second-avenue, with committing an indecent assault upon her person. Draddy is a boarder in the family of the complainant, and on Tuesday evening last he came home at 12 o'clock, and inquired of Mrs. S. if his room-mate had come home. He was informed that he had not. He then retired to his room, and nothing more was heard of him until near morning, when he made his appearance in the room of the complainant, where herself and two children were asleep. He came up to her bed and put his hands upon her breast, but she, supposing it was one of the children's hands, thought nothing more of it until about ten minutes afterward, when it was repeated. She then raised herself in the bed and saw the prisoner lying on the floor in a nude state; she questioned him as to his business there, and he immediately started off. Draddy denied all knowledge of the transaction, and said that he was subject to fits of somnambulism, and was not aware at the time of his arrest what he was arrested for. One of the children of the complainant saw him at the time, but the child was not present to give his statement, and the prisoner was remanded until next court-day, when he will receive his sentence.

Arrest of Alleged Incendiaries in Malden, Mass.—A Town Constable Said to be the Ringleader.

Several fires have occurred in Malden, Mass., recently, and about ten days ago suspicion was directed toward two young men named FRANK CUMMINGS and AUGUSTUS FLAGG, of that town. They were accordingly arrested, and being arraigned, were held to bail in $2,500 each for further examination. They have since made some confessions to the State Constable, of which the Boston *Traveller* says:

"It appears that they commenced a system of pilfering last September by visiting orchards in Chelsea and stealing all the fruit they could conveniently carry off. They say that one of the Malden town constables, CHARLES W. SEAWARD by name, was in company with them, and was the prime mover in this and all their subsequent deeds. The above orchard robbing was the first of their associating together. They continued to steal fruit from various parties until Dec. 27, when they set the barn of Dr. HORATIO N. PAGE, in Chelsea on fire, and it was destroyed. Directly opposite the barn was a shoe-store, and while the barn was on fire the three men broke into this store and "cleaned" it out. Their purpose in setting the fire was to accomplish this end. Their next operation was on the 2d day of January, when they set fire to the Congregational Church and Chapel, in South Malden; this was done for the purpose of robbing several houses in that vicinity. The chapel was burned down, but the fire set in the church went out after charring the building.

On this occasion they had poor luck, as they did not succeed in stealing anything but two or three pairs of boots. They did get into a house, but it appears that the people came in, and they were thus hindered from obtaining anything of much value. On the third day of January they set fire to the barn of GEORGE SARGENT in South Malden, and that also was destroyed. This act was what led to the discovery of their crimes. On Saturday, CUMMINGS and FLAGG sent word from their place of confinement that they had disclosures to make, and the above was the substance of what they said. They stated that the town constable, SEAWARD, was the originator of all they had done, and that he proposed it first.

While CUMMINGS and FLAGG were in confinement SEAWARD came to the headquarters of the Constables and seemed anxious to see the two men, and repeatedly asked that he might be permitted to visit them. In SEAWARD's house were found quantities of leather, and boots and shoes, &c., that were stolen from the shoe-store of Mr. WILSON on the night the first barn was fired.

SEAWARD was chosen a constable at the last town meeting after nearly all the voters had left the hall."

Artificial Propagation of Salmon in New-Hampshire.

Dr. FLETCHER gives the following account in the Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* relative to the restocking of the rivers of New-Hampshire with salmon:

Early in September last I was employed by the Commissioners of New-Hampshire to go to New-Brunswick, for the purpose of getting the ova of the salmon to plant in our rivers. I went before the spawning season, so that I might have ample time to study the habits of the fish, as well in relation to the making and locating of their spawning-beds as the time when they commence operations.

I arrived home on the 2d of November with about 25,000 of the ova in good condition, and a few days after I planted most of them in the Pemigewasset River, at Woodstock and Thornton, imitating the fish in relation to the run of water, bottom, and covering up the ova as nearly as possible. I placed about 300 in a tank supplied with water from a spring, where I could watch them daily and observe any changes that might take place; and without going into further details, suffice it to say that the hatching commenced on the 19th of December. By the 1st of January, 1867, about ninety per cent. of the whole number had hatched out, being all that would hatch. The young fish appear to be doing well, and I feel perfectly satisfied with the result so far.

A few of the ova were kept in the house of Mr. ABIAL CHANDLER, and the water was changed several times each day, where six were hatched from the 10th to the 15th of December; but they were not as large, nor did they appear as lively as those hatched in the spring, in constantly running water.

I placed some of the ova in two different places at Manchester, but I have not heard that any of those have hatched. I also gave WM. LITTLE, Esq., of Manchester, some ova to carry to Warren, near the head-waters of Baker's River; and I learned from the *Mirror* of the 8th inst. that some of those had hatched.

The ova planted in the river, and those which were placed in my tank, (of which about 90 per cent. hatched,) were of the same lot and package; so that there is good reason to believe that those in the river will produce fish in time.

I think this the first instance in which the *salmo salar* have been artificially fecundated and hatched in this country. If I am in error on this point somebody will probably tell me of it.

P. S.—Since the above was written, I have received a letter from WILLIAM STARK, Esq., of Manchester, in whose care I placed some of the ova, and he says that they have all hatched with the exception of about a dozen, and are doing finely.

Hoping to interest some of your patrons, and the public generally, I am, yours truly,

WM. W. FLETCHER.

CONCORD, Jan. 16, 1867.

The Massachusetts State Agricultural College.

The Amherst (Mass.) *Express* says the following programme for the Agricultural College of that State has been decided upon:

"Arrangements have been made for a course of lectures, to commence early next Winter and continue six weeks, three each day, five days of the week, making in all ninety lectures, upon the following, among other topics: 'Structure of Plants;' 'Propagation of Plants;' 'Natural History of Domestic Animals;' 'Agricultural Chemistry;' 'Physical Geography and Surface Geology;' 'Sheep Husbandry;' 'Fuel — Its Origin and Preparation;' 'Rural Architecture,' and 'Entomology.' To be delivered by President Chadbourne, Prof. Clark, Dr. Loring, Marshall P. Wilder, Professor Verrill, of Yale College, Dr. Hitchcock, Mr. Bull, of Concord, and others. These lectures are not designed especially for the students, they being allowed to attend but one of them each day, but for any and all persons who shall see fit to attend. They are designed to benefit a large class of our farmers, who cannot become students of the college and cannot devote their time to study at any other season of the year, and will be continued each year, so long as there is a call for this class of lectures. The fee to be charged for the whole course will not be far from $10, and persons can come from any part of the State and stay one week, two weeks or through the whole course, as they see fit.

There is to be a distinct four years' course of as thorough discipline as is usual in other collegiate institutions. The natural sciences will be taught, instead of Latin and Greek, and the degree of Bachelor of Science conferred on graduates, instead of Bachelor of Arts. The course of instruction will not be wholly agricultural, because young men spending four years at this college must get their education in that time. There will be an arrangement made for term scholars, whereby persons who cannot attend the whole course can attend one or more terms, and take all or any part of the regular studies they may choose. Students will not be required to perform a great amount of manual labor, but the farm will be cultivated so as to practically illustrate the theories taught. Each student will have a plot of ground that he will be obliged to cultivate, and he can try such experiments as he sees fit. Any students who may wish to do so can pay in part for their tuition by labor on the farm, under the direction of the Superintendent, who will keep an accurate account of all time thus occupied. The first year there will be only a freshman class, and professors will be appointed only as they are needed. A large boarding-house will be provided, where all students will board, paying enough only to defray the expense."

Secretary Seward and the Invasion of Canada—Letter from Prof. Goldwin Smith.

To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette:

PARKS END, OXFORD, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1866.

SIR: I have read in your number of Dec. 10 a paragraph referring to a letter of mine to the *Daily News* on the subject of the Fenian attacks on Canada, in which you speak of me as having "incidentally assailed MR. SEWARD."

I must beg leave to say that nothing which I said was intended to reflect personally on Mr. SEWARD, to whom, on the contrary, I shall always maintain that gratitude is due for having, under the most trying circumstances, kept the peace between the two nations, and thus saved Canada from calamities which, whatever illusions it may be thought patriotic to cherish, the distant Government of England, with difficulties in Ireland and European difficulties on its hands, would be powerless to avert.

Perhaps, if any of your readers happen to have seen the letter to the *Daily News* to which you refer, it may help to convince them that those who refuse to flatter national chimeras are not necessarily regardless of the national interests or of the national honor.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

An Attempt to Swindle Gen. Grant.

The Auburn *Advertiser* of the 24th inst. says:

"A few weeks since we published an article in relation to the recovery of WILLIE RICHARDSON from the accident by which he lost a leg in consequence of injuries received from Gen. GRANT's carriage during the President's reception in this city. The item referred to was copied by a Rochester paper, and soon after this a letter was received by WILLIE from the General, inclosing a second epistle which the General had received from Rochester. The inclosure purported to be a letter from 'Little WILLIE RICHARDSON,' and in it the writer stated that he had been helped by benevolent parties to funds sufficient to set up a 'peanut stand' in the railroad depot at Rochester, but wishing to go to Chicago, he required 'just thirty dollars more' to enable him to succeed. The General, however, being in correspondence with WILLIE himself, having exchanged letters and photographs, saw the fraud and inclosed the letter, to show how advantage was sought to be taken of his misfortune and the General's sympathy. We should state that efforts have been made to detect the attempted swindler, but for some reason or other the Rochester Postmaster declines to take any steps to that end."

Removal of the Remains of Albert Sidney Johnston.

The Mayor of New-Orleans has received a letter from a son of Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, at present residing in Louisville, in which, after expressing his regret that ill-health would prevent his being present on the day of the removal of his father's remains, for reinterment in Texas, he says:

I desire also, on my own behalf, and in the name of the family and friends of my father, to return you our heartfelt thanks for the pious care which has through these weary years afforded to his mortal body the rites of sepulture, while detained on its pilgrimage to its final resting-place in the State he loved so well. It has been a consolation that the friendly hands of compatriots were permitted to deck his tomb, and that his ashes reposed among the sacred remains of your family. Permit me to say that the offices to the dead which you and your family and your city have rendered in the spirit of brotherhood and love will ever be gratefully remembered, and form a link which years will not break nor weaken.

I am, my dear sir, very truly and respectfully, your friend and servant.

WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON.

Another Union Man Murdered in Tennessee by Frank Farris.

The Nashville *Press and Times* of the 19th says:

Reliable information reached us yesterday from West Tennessee that FRANK FARRIS, the assassin of Senator CASE and Deputy-Sheriff KINMAN, on the following day murdered ROLAND GREEN, the remaining Deputy-Sheriff of Obion County. The guerrilla goes about with impunity. He seems resolved to murder every civil officer who may attempt to arrest him, and the rebel citizens of Obion do not make the least effort to interrupt him in his bloody work. Three Union men, one of them a State Senator and the others deputy-sheriffs, have fallen by his hand within two days. He is aided by several confederates in his assassinations, and every circumstance tends to show that the community either connives at or acquiesces in his atrocities. The fact that such a villain is tolerated proves the need of the immediate passage of a loyal militia bill. The civil authority requires reinforcement.

Testimonial to Gen. Gabriel Rene Paul.

Many of the citizens of St. Louis, to express their high consideration of the character and public services of Gen. GABRIEL R. PAUL in a substantial manner, are subscribing liberally for the purchase of a residence for him in that city. The St Louis *Democrat* says: "Gen. PAUL unites the past and present of St. Louis in an eminent manner. He is the grandson of AUGUSTUS CHOUTEAU, one of the founders of the city, and is united with many of our old families, whose histories form the most interesting legends of the place, and are intimately blended with its progress. Gen. P. is a native of St. Louis. In 1829 he received the appointment of Cadet to West Point, and passing through that institution honorably, was commissioned as an officer in the United States service. He fought through all the wars in which the country was engaged from the period of his commission, and bore himself gallantly in every position. At the battle of Gettysburg, while leading a charge, a rifle ball pierced his temple and paralyzed the optic nerve of both eyes. He is entirely blind, without the remotest hope of recovery."

An Unusual Method of Settling Religious Disputes.

The Newport (Vt.) *Express* states that a blacksmith in that town, an Adventist, had been zealous in urging upon a clergyman a public discussion of their differences on religious questions, and that the clergyman visited the blacksmith's shop to arrange time and place. Unfortunately the parties got into a dispute, and finally the blacksmith pulled a hot bar of iron from the forge and aimed a blow at the clergyman with it; whereupon the muscular clergyman floored the belligerent blacksmith and began knocking his head on the floor, asking him meantime if he would stop preaching his doctrine. The offices of a Justice of the Peace were required, and as it was made clear that the blacksmith struck the first blow, the clergyman was fined $15 and costs. The blacksmith has also sued for damages, claiming $500. Subsequently he was bound over for trial for disturbing a "religious meeting," and the clergyman sued him for damages in $1,000.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1867.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices by Ocean Telegraph to Jan. 25.

A dispatch from London states that formidable bread riots had occurred at Greenwich. The Canadian Federation Scheme, submitted by the Provincial Delegates, has been approved by the British Government.

Advices from Paris state that the French are extremely dissatisfied with the concessions granted by the Emperor.

The members of the German Confederation have agreed to the scheme proposed by the Prussian Government. It is reported that Prussia demands of Austria an explanation of her military policy. The annexation of the Elbe Duchies to Germany has been formally announced. Count BISMARCK declines a seat in the German Parliament.

A formidable bread riot has occurred at Madrid, and further outbreaks are anticipated.

It is reported that the war in Crete is at an end, and that the Greek volunteers are returning home.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. LANE introduced a bill providing that all loyal persons who furnished, or from whom was taken, quartermaster or commissary stores for our armies during the war, may forward their claims to the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals. In the event of these officers being satisfied as to the justness of such claims, they are to be recommended to the Third Auditor for payment. The joint resolution to amend the Internal Revenue Laws was taken up and passed. It provides that alcohol manufactured from distilled spirits on which the tax has been paid shall hereafter be exempt from taxation, and section 96 of the act of June 30, 1864, is repealed. Mr. WADE introduced a bill providing for the care of the Capitol and Capitol grounds, which contemplates the appointment by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of a General Superintendent, to have exclusive control of the buildings, grounds, police force, &c. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to abolish and prohibit the system of peonage in New-Mexico and other parts of the United States, and provides as punishment for a violation of its provisions a fine of from $1,000 to $5,000, or from one to five years imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment. The Tariff Bill again elicited considerable discussion and several amendments, without any definite result. A bill to increase the pay of army officers was introduced. It provides for an increase for two years of 25 per cent. on the pay proper of officers serving with troops, and establishes the price of rations at fifty cents per ration for the same period.

In the House, the Post-office Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing, under the direction of the Post-office Department, a package-post on the principal mail routes, for the conveyance of parcels, money, &c. Mr. STEVENS' Reconstruction Bill came up for debate, Mr. ROSS, of Illinois, making a lengthy speech in opposition to it. Mr. STEVENS announced his intention to discuss the subject on Monday and put the bill on its passage. During the discussion, Mr. ASHLEY alluded to men on that floor who were in alliance with the rebels during the war. Mr. WINFIELD replied, for himself and for his associates of the same school of politics, branding the insinuation as "utterly untrue" and an "unfounded lie." Mr. HUNTER more forcibly said that, so far as he was concerned, it was "a base lie." Mr. HILL submitted a resolution censuring Mr. HUNTER for the use of such language, which having been adopted, Mr. HUNTER appeared in front of the Speaker's desk, and from him received a fitting reprimand.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the session of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, held in Boston on Friday night, a series of resolutions, offered by WENDELL PHILLIPS, were adopted. They declare that the safety and honor of the nation demand the removal of the President, the setting aside of the present State Governments at the South, and the remodeling of the Supreme Court.

WM. P. KING and ABE OWENS, two of the train robbers, were tried at Franklin, Ky., convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 23d of March next, for the murder of HARVEY KING. HARVEY KING was a brother of WM. P. KING. He divulged the plan, and was murdered by his brother and associates.

GOV. SWANN was, on Friday, elected United States Senator from Maryland for six years, from the 4th of March next. Of the ninety-eight members present in joint convention, sixty-six cast their votes for GOV. SWANN.

Ex-Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, yesterday addressed the State Legislature, assembled in convention, in emphatic opposition to the Constitutional Amendment.

A force of twenty-five policemen has been sent from Montreal to guard the banks at Sherbrook, in expectation of another Fenian raid.

A bull from the Pope announces the appointment of Rev. Mr. LAFLISCHE, of Montreal, as successor to the Bishop of Three Rivers.

LOCAL NEWS.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Cooper Institute last evening, to express sympathy for the Cretan patriots, who are now fighting for freedom against the Turks, and to adopt measures for the relief of their starving wives and children. Mayor HOFFMAN presided, and speeches were made by HENRY WARD BEECHER, Prof. HITCHCOCK, Rev. Dr. CROSBY, Hon. HUGH MAXWELL and Rev. Dr. OSGOOD. Resolutions of sympathy were adopted, and an executive committee was appointed to receive subscriptions and carry out the objects of the meeting.

In the law column will be found the statement of a case now pending in the United States Supreme Court, involving the validity of a judgment rendered in the late Territory of Nevada, for the payment of taxes in coin, in accordance with the popular standard of currency in that country. The appellants take the position that the obligation to pay taxes is simply one of debt, and as such is dischargeable under the Act of Congress of Feb. 25, 1862, providing for the payment of debts in legal tenders.

The Gardiner-Tyler will case has at length been finally determined by the Court of Appeals. By the decision of that Court the judgment of the General Term of the Supreme Court is reversed, and the decree of the Surrogate rejecting the will is affirmed. A motion for reargument made by the respondent, JULIA G. TYLER, widow of President TYLER, at the present January Term of the Court of Appeals, has been denied.

MICHAEL MURPHY and JAMES FITZGERALD, deck hands on one of the Havana steamers, yesterday quarreled over some trivial matter, in Washington-street, corner of Canal-street, when, as is alleged, MURPHY stabbed FITZGERALD with a dirk, inflicting a dangerous wound, from which it is thought the wounded man cannot recover. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. MURPHY was arrested and held to await the result of the other's injuries.

The complaint in the case of RAPHAEL KAUTZ, who was charged with stealing $15,000 worth of diamonds from his partner, JACQUES BLOCH, was yesterday dismissed by Justice SHANDLEY, and the accused discharged. The alleged receiver of the stolen property, ALBERT MENASHUTZ, was also released from custody. KAUTZ was rearrested soon afterward upon a civil process issued by Justice BARNARD.

WM. H. HUGHES, a North Carolina merchant, arrived in this City yesterday, in charge of Detective BENNETT, having been arrested on a charge of obtaining $65,000 worth of goods from leading New-York firms by means of false pretences. HUGHES was arrested twice on requisitions granted by Gov. FENTON, gave bail the first time, and failed to appear when wanted. He remains in custody for trial.

A package of United States Bonds, the loss of which was advertised in the TIMES last week, has come to light in the strangest manner, and the owner has reason to be thankful for the ignorance of the parties who found it, they being almost totally blind as to the value of the paper.

Yesterday a serious accident occurred at the Morris and Essex Railroad. The locomotive jumped the track while passing a curve between Milburn and Orange, and the conductor, engineer and fireman were severely injured.

Justice DODGE, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of the alleged clerical pickpocket, Rev. GEORGE T. WILLIAMS, holding him for trial at the General Sessions. The accused is at large under $1,000 bail.

There will be a Term of the Court of Appeals held in this City, commencing on Tuesday, March 26 next. The Chamber of the Board of Councilmen has, we understand, been secured for this purpose.

The January General Term of the Supreme Court has adjourned to Monday, Feb. 4, at which time the Judges will meet for the purpose of rendering decisions.

PATRICK DWYER, who has been on trial in the Court of General Sessions for several days on the charge of murdering PATRICK MCCUDDEN, was yesterday acquitted and discharged from custody.

It was rumored yesterday that the notorious JOHN SHANNON, who was at large under bail, on the charge of complicity in the Stonington steamer thefts, had fled from this City to parts unknown.

England and America.

The history of the relations between this country and England during the great war now over, is full of suggestiveness as to what should be the attitude of the two toward each other at all times. The course taken by the British Government in granting neutral rights to the South, and its breaches of that neutrality in permitting material aid to the rebellion, were felt to be departures from that attitude. The consequent bitterness conceived on this side was inevitable. We looked upon England as a friend and relative who had deserted us and espoused the cause of our enemy. No other Power could have evoked so deep a resentment in the heart of Americans as did she. All the mutual good-will so warmly professed but a short time before seemed to have been but a pretence on the part of one of those professing it. The phrases which orators used, and the wishes they expressed, seemed to be but convenient forms of speech to be repudiated to our injury at the proper time, and the cousinship, which was so often invoked, only fit to be remembered as a satire or a jest. We knew this to be unworthy and unnatural, and the wound was made deeper for the knowledge, nor did it seem likely that it could be healed without the dread phlebotomy of war. But with this experience of what the British Government and a large class of English people had done there was always some consolation in the thought that the best and most advanced men of England were generally with us. While the majority of the trading class and the aristocracy were our foes, we knew that the bulk of the laboring class, and most of those to whom they look as their champions, were our friends. And it could not be but that in time the voices of those who hated Slavery, and therefore hated secession, from whose midst thousands had come to us and spread themselves over the North and West, who recognized our Union to be the great hope and examplar of coming generations of oppressed peoples must be heard and heeded. And the time has come.

The privateering claims are, as all the candid public know, just claims, and their justice has come to be acknowledged in many new quarters. The proposition that they be submitted to arbitration is a virtual admission of their justice. The settlement of this matter is but one of the means of restoring perfect accord between the two nations; for the complaints we had to make were many and various. But by general consent, or at all events by general feeling, the whole subject of moral and material aid to the rebellion has come to be centered in it. A satisfactory settlement will be understood as covering up all the grievances which were fraught with so much danger to the peace subsisting. It is well that this should be so, and it is perhaps a fortunate circumstance that sufficient time has elapsed for affording to both parties an opportunity for allowing angry feeling to subside so far as was possible.

There is every reason why the negotiations on both sides should be conducted with entire frankness and good temper. No one will for a moment deny that the cordiality between them ought never to have been disturbed, and there are but few who will not affirm that its renewal is, in all respects, desirable. That the proposition to arbitrate comes from a different Cabinet from that of Earl RUSSELL makes no difference as to how we should receive it. The proposition would, perhaps, not even now be made did it not accord with the growing sentiment of the English people. Had not that sentiment been apparent, the Press would not have spoken out as it does—that portion of the Press, at least, which blundered so much to its own discredit, and which now is forced to admit the truth of utterances like those of Mr. BRIGHT, Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, and many others, and which it long treated with contempt. There are, however, other influences which have of late impelled reflecting Englishmen to regard a close alliance with the United States as highly desirable. The European world is presenting the spectacle of armed Powers, watching each other with fear and jealousy, under the leadership of, or rather driven by, a few ambitious men. The signification of European alliances is changed—those alliances were never sincere, for none can be so between races of distinct feelings, traditions and aims. The map of Europe cannot show two nations, each of which sincerely trusts or even much respects the other. The *entente cordiale* between France and England is one, for instance, of necessity and not of choice. It is guarded by constantly balanced naval power. To this day the old jealousy between them is scarcely unabated. Nor is the case very different as regards France and ourselves. The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of this City, was utterly Secessionist in feeling, and it represented the majority of French residents here, and of most Frenchmen, as we believe, in France.

There are two systems of government which mostly obtain over the various families of man—the despotic and the representative. There are only two nations which possess the latter, whose history records its struggles and its successful establishment. We regard ourselves as the exponent of that system as it is most fully developed. To be just, we must regard England as possessing it, although in a less perfect form. The conflicts of the future have been foreshadowed by many writers, and their probable characteristics described. They will be contests between liberty and centralized despotism, free thought and the effort to restrain thought, and religious freedom as against religious intolerance. In these contests where shall we be? The genius of our institutions answers the question. Where England will be can no less be doubted.

We hardly need speak of the mutual commercial interests which unite the two countries by a strong bond of self-interest, or of how hardly either could afford to separate from the other. Even that bond is less strong than must exist among peoples whose history up to a certain point is shared in common, whose literature, whose laws and whose manners assimilate to-day as they have always done. When this little cloud of trouble has cleared away we shall be able to look with complacency upon our own moderation and right feeling in the matter, while England, a little angry with herself, and not esteeming overmuch the enterprising shipbuilders who gave her so much trouble, will probably weave the net of neutrality law a little closer, so that not even the biggest fishes can wriggle through.

The National Militia.

In a country which like our own does not maintain a large standing army the militia or citizen soldiery forms a very important part of the military establishment. At the present time, however, a view of the militia of other States than our own will show that this important institution is not in a healthy or active condition.

The Adjutant-General of the State of Pennsylvania, in his annual report, after enumerating some fourteen companies as comprising the militia of the State, adds:

> "These company organizations afford a fair specimen of what may be expected to be accomplished under the present militia law of the State. Here and there a company of volunteer militia may be organized, but it is hardly probable that in many counties there will be a sufficient number to constitute a regimental organization, much less likely a brigade."

The militia of Massachusetts consists of one division of two brigades, and Gov. WARD, of New-Jersey, in a recent message, states that some 1,600 men compose the entire organized militia of that State. A similar condition of affairs could be shown to exist in most of the other States of the Union; and it is on this account that the National Military Bill, recently introduced in the House of Representatives by Gen. PAINE, of Wisconsin, demands our thoughtful consideration. We take it for granted that the experience of the last war has taught us how necessary a well-organized militia is for the preservation of republican institutions; and we shall not, therefore, dwell upon this point, but turn our attention to an examination of Gen. PAINE's bill.

The bill provides that every able-bodied citizen of the United States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five shall be enrolled in the militia within sixty days after the passage of the act, and once a year thereafter. The National Guard of the United States is to consist of two regiments of infantry, organized of volunteers from the enrolled militia in each Congressional District and Territory represented in the Congress of the United States; and if more than a third of the enrolled militia of a district are colored men, then one of these regiments is to be composed of colored men. It is also provided that there shall be a Bureau of Militia in the War Department, with a Major-General of the army as its Chief. We have always considered that a Bureau of Militia should be attached to the War Department, for even then should Congress fail to provide for a national militia, the reports of the Inspectors who would naturally be sent forth from such an office would form a most valuable addition to the thorough understanding of the workings of the citizen soldiery portion of our grand national army. In fact, section twenty of the bill provides "that in order to insure uniformity in the National Guard the Secretary of War shall cause inspections of the same to be made once in two years by officers of the regular army detailed for that purpose." It is very important that the officers of the militia and the army should be brought together more frequently, in order that the former may gain all the knowledge they can from the latter, and in no way could this knowledge be more effectually gained than by the inspections proposed.

A very important provision of Gen. PAINE's bill is the establishment of four schools of the National Guard, in which officers of the Regular Army shall act as instructors, all the appointments of cadets in the United States Military Academy being made from these schools. It is still further provided, that after the passage of the Act, "commissions in the Army of the United States shall be granted only to the graduates of the United States Military Academy, and of the schools of the National Guard, and to officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Regular and Volunteer Military, Naval and Marine forces, and National Guard, of not less than one year's honorable service therein, and persons honorably discharged therefrom, after not less than one year's service therein."

These enactments are very desirable, and would undoubtedly have a direct tendency to elevate the standard of requirements for admission to West Point, as well as for commission in the army.

The National Guard of the State of New-York is at the present time some fifty thousand strong, and well organized, so that should a national military bill be passed, it is not probable that any decided change would be made in the military organization of this State.

The Constitution gives to Congress the power to provide for the organizing, arming and disciplining of the militia, and as an efficient military organization is needed in all States and found but in few, it is to Congress we look to see the matter remedied.

The little republic of Switzerland has no standing army, and yet so complete is her militia organization that in one fortnight's time, out of a population of less than two and a third millions, she can put in the field a thoroughly organized body of 187,321 troops.

JEFFERSON has told us that "none but an armed nation can dispense with a standing army; to keep ours armed and disciplined is, therefore, at all times important." Although it is quite uncertain whether Gen. PAINE will be able to have his bill made a law, it is to be hoped that before the adjournment of the present Congress an effort will be made to organize the militia in all those States which are at present without a suitable number of citizen soldiers properly equipped and drilled.

THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY.—We would call the attention of our readers to the fact, as recently brought to light, that New-York has not increased its population, all that house-agents may say to the contrary notwithstanding. We, moreover, would assure householders that a general refusal to respond to the demands of house-agents as to "intentions" will at once break down the tyranny of which renters are the groaning victims. There are houses and to spare, and the exorbitant rents asked ought to come to an end. It is in the interest of property-owners and their agents to get up an annual panic; the public interest requires that this panic be made impossible by the exercise of a little common sense.

Salaries and Salaried Men.

It is a grave reflection that at least half of the salaried men of New-York do not, from their legitimate business, earn enough to live on. To be sure they all "exist," and neither starve or go in rags; but in that liberal sense in which their character as a body compels us to speak, their wages at present are not, on the average, adequate to their comfortable support. Now, beyond the question of mere personal hardships or misfortunes, when any great and capable class of citizens is clamped by poverty, dwarfed in its social development, and hindered from rising to that genial height of prosperity which out of the sorry struggle for existence affords leisure for public duties, for progressive projects and the common weal—it is a calamity to the country. Individual examples there may be in which salaries have been inflated equally with the great increase in the cost of living; but, in nine cases out of ten, the ratio has not been kept.

We speak now chiefly of salaried men, such as clerks, book-keepers, salesmen, &c. To some extent the truth is applicable to day-laborers, and to mechanics and artisans of all trades. But the advantage in many respects is with the artisan over the clerk or the salesman. In the first place, it is the former who has most loudly and frequently made known his grievances, ever since prices began to rise at the beginning of the rebellion; he who tabulates his new schedule of wages from time to time, and insists upon it; he who organizes his fellows of the same trade, so that they may conspire to accomplish their purposes. The very necessity of his work to the community puts the community in some measure at his mercy; but it is only indirectly that salaried men make their usefulness to the public felt. They often lack, therefore, a leverage of public sympathy to raise their earnings.

Besides, the competition among them is so great, so great is the surplus of applicants over places, that employers hold employes in their power. Indeed, it is not calculated greed and a cruel, set purpose to "grind the face of the needy" that posesses most employers, in the matter of salaries; it is rather a plausible, though often deceptive, idea of justice, springing from the very spectacle we have just noticed. They well know that, should one of their employes leave his position on the ground of scanty compensation, ten anxious applicants would rush into the gap, jostling each other for priority, and perhaps bidding against each other for the place at a lower rate of pay than existed before. Such being the daily experience everywhere, the complaints of salaried men are often thought unreasonable, even by men upright in motive and with a rude sense of justice or generosity in practice.

Competition, too, of this sort bars that combination to force higher wages which often takes place among workmen in the trades and arts; and, besides, the inclination to such methods of action would not be so common as among mechanics, even had it a chance for success. We often hear of "strikes" among those who toil at the bench or the forge, but how often do we hear of one among those who toil behind the counter or at the desk?

The wages of laborers and artizans have been increased, since 1861, much more in proportion than those of salaried clerks and salesmen. Now it is certain that the former are not overpaid in these pinching times; what, then, shall we say of the latter? The laborers who could formerly be hired at $1 a day now demand and get $2, and, in New-York, often those who were once in plenty at $1 must have $2 50 or $3. It is very different with clerkships. Men who once received $800 in gold only get $1,200 in greenbacks. Some places formerly carrying a salary at $800 now pay only $1,000. We all know, however, that $1,200 will not represent what $800 represented before the war, nor will $1,500, nor often will $2,000, in the essential matter of living.

Now, those men who have neither mind, nor time, nor possibly flexibility of conscience enough, for "outside operations," are straitened and vexed by this state of affairs. The general disposition to economize—to buy less and save more—by causing trade to stagnate and making business dull, makes employers the less disposed to increase salaries or otherwise better the fortunes of their employes.

Doubtless the general warning against profuseness which the war has given, and the lessons of prudence taught by prices and taxes, have so worked as to instruct all our countrymen, and especially those earning fixed and scanty salaries, in something of the "art of living." Kindly housekeeping and economical treatises, professing to explain how to live on surprisingly small incomes, showing that "ten acres" is "enough," reminding "what to do with the cold mutton," or revealing how the author managed his vegetable garden—these have been in demand. But there is a point where economy, in revenge for being carried so far, usurps time and care enough to embitter life and make it a very poor privilege. Treatises on the *savoir vivre* cannot make something out of nothing, though they may encourage a philosophical habit of making a little seem to be a great deal.

THE DECLINE OF LUXURY.—Dealers in very costly imported goods, very expensive jewelery and plated ware, and very high-priced articles of domestic manufacture, complain that their patronage is painfully small now-a-days—far below that of any of the recent years. We have, undoubtedly, within the last two or three years had a very lavish and foolish expenditure on the part of the newly enriched. In matters of personal adornment, in the building and decoration of homes, in "turnouts," and displays, thousands have incontinently expended what they quickly accumulated; and the execrable taste which many of them so pretentiously exhibited was quite as obnoxious as their other pretensions. A short time has considerably thinned their numbers and has also taught many of them wisdom which they could not be expected to possess when first they found themselves rich. The class, it must be remembered, were not confined to this City. They sprang up in all the cities of the country, West as well as East. But all of them helped to swell the demand here for costly luxuries. For it was here the glittering temptations were found in profusion, and here only could extravagance find unlimited opportunity. Their presence and their orders are missed now in many quarters; for they more than duplicated the local demand for everything that was costly. So far as the general good of the country is concerned, there certainly need be no lament for the decline of those peculiar manifestations of extravagance which appeared so largely and grossly before and after the close of the war.

No. 58,600.

The unfortunate individual, thus far unknown to personal fame, who bought ticket No. 58,600 in the great Crosby Lottery, merits the compassion of every sympathetic nature. Prior to the drawing he was engaged in the homely but honest avocation of "tendin' a country store," where, in the certain enjoyment of a regular stipend per week, say "twelve dollars and found," he contemplated nature during the slack season, and made himself generally useful when the produce dealers came to the village for a few fixins. So far as we are informed, his life was devoted to the interests of his employers, save and only that he spent his Saturday evenings at choir meeting, and on Sundays, arrayed in moderately-fashionable store clothes, sang in commendable tenor the sacred psalmody of WATTS and RIPPON. At no previous period of his unruffled existence has he been regarded with envious eyes by relatives of near or remote consanguinity; at no time has his health been an object of immoderate solicitude with any one. He has even been free to dine alone, if he was so inclined, or to appear in unmended linen without exciting undue remorse in feminine breasts. Perhaps it is not too much to say that had he, No. 58,600, deemed it desirable to shuffle cards with the disreputable, to walk briskly upon the broad, but terrible road that leads to retribution, or even to enter of his own will that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler has in modern times returned, he might have done so without heed or hinder from kith, kin or acquaintance.

Behold him now! No longer free, no more his own unencumbered self, but a man upon whose amazed head has fallen a load for which he cannot care; upon whose shoulders rests an enormous responsibility, the first annual tax of which he cannot meet, into whose domestic door-yard has trod an elephant. Can he longer tend that store? We defy him or any other similarly situated lotterist to perform the modest duties of that quiet place. Can he to-night when the regular choir meeting is held sit serene by the side of the soprano and trill with tender piety? Impossible. He must be thinking of his opera house. And to-morrow when all the village and the region round about thereof move slowly and placidly to the white church on the green, can he as usual join the devout throng, and enter unaffectedly the holy portal? Not with ease. Unhappy man—henceforth he becomes a show. From this time on he has no name, but like the prisoners in our State beneficent institutions will be known by his number. Men will look at him, women will stare at him, and mischievous youth cannot readily be restrained from following him with quips and jokes and "how are you, 58,600?" We tender him our profoundest sympathy. He has passed from private to public life. He will live in history; let us hope he wont die in his opera house.

To Correspondents.

We have a communication about the right of Americans to worship within the walls of Rome from an anonymous correspondent, who professes to be a Protestant, and for some time a resident in Rome. He defends the Papal interdict of Protestant worship. For that reason, and also because he withholds his name, we doubt whether the writer is what he professes to be. We cannot conceive it possible for an American Protestant to feel otherwise than insulted by the order which drives our co-religionists like so many lepers outside of the walls of Rome before they can assemble for Public Worship. Our Minister should either have stuck the American flag over the meeting-house where his co-religionists congregated, and told his countrymen to go on with their worship, or he should have taken the flag down and retired to some place where his station and authority would at least command respect. It is nothing to us Protestants whether our form of worship has heretofore been maintained under the mere sufferance of the bench of Cardinals or not. So long as the right itself was not denied, it became a matter of comparative indifference whether the Papal Government held the concession to be a mark of special grace or not. It is the denial of what we hold to be an absolute right which demands the protests hereby made. The three leading Protestant Governments of the world—Prussia, England and the United States—practice no such bigotry in dealing with religionists of another faith—whether these religionists are permanent or transient residents. And it is about time that this Roman nonsense of driving Protestant worshippers into the stinking suburbs of the Papal capital should be put a stop to. If the Cardinal Minister of State and his colleagues still choose to blast away at our clergy with their impotent anathemas, let them do it. The world has outgrown the influence of priestly curses. What we have to see to is, that the insults the Roman authorities may choose to fling at our religion do not compromise the rights and the dignity which we are bound to uphold as American citizens.

THE JAPAN EMBASSY TO THIS COUNTRY.—The Japanese Ambassadors, who recently arrived at Paris, will also come to this country, after having visited Berlin and St. Petersburg in succession. In case our Common Council should wish to get up another Japanese reception affair, we will inform them that the Embassy consists of nineteen persons in all, the principal personage being KO-IDE, TAMA-TO-NO-KAMI, and his first *attaché*, TSI-KAWA, SOUBON-GA-NO-KAMI. We have no information whether a second TOMMY be among them.

SADDLING THE RIGHT HORSE.—The authorities are doing well in publishing the names of men who own pigstyes and let them as tenement-houses. Let the next thing—vigorous and unsparing arrests—continue, and condign punishment follow. The time has long come for showing that criminals should be treated as criminals, nothing more nor less.

WASHINGTON.

Excitement in the House—Mr. Hunter Gives the Lie to Mr. Ashley—A Resolution of Censure—Mr. Hunter Reprimanded by the Speaker—Debate on Reconstruction.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The House proceedings to-day furnished an unusual amount of interest to the galleries, which were well filled in anticipation of a debate on the Reconstruction question. After the expiration of the morning hour Mr. STEVENS' bill came up, and he announced that on Monday he would press it to a vote, allowing speeches of five minutes' duration only; and further stated that he did not think the proposition mature under the light of recent circumstances, and hardly expected to be able to accomplish anything satisfactory during the session. Mr. CONKLING in effect charged Mr. STEVENS with the responsibility of the delay, as he stated that the Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee had failed to call it together in time to do anything. Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, stated that he intended to push the reconstruction question to a final issue before the session expired, and very inconsistently admitted in reply to a Democratic query immediately thereafter, that on the Republican side of the House no definite policy had been arrived at. He continued, however, in general remarks, advocating his substitute, and giving notification that the Committee on Territories would soon report a bill embodying a definite plan. This bill, it is known, is the result of the deliberations of the Southern Republican Association, and was presented to that body by R. KING CUTLER, Senator elect from Louisiana. Mr. ASHLEY is, therefore, not entitled to the credit of its authorship. During the course of his remarks he became very violent in his denunciation of the Democratic Party in the House and out of it, charged them with having been secretly allied to the rebels during the war, whereupon he was called on for an explanation by Mr. WINFIELD, who denied the truth of the charge in behalf of himself and his party associates in Congress. Mr. HUNTER, of Brooklyn, immediately added that so far as he was concerned, the charge was a base lie. Mr. HILL, of Indiana, immediately offered a resolution of censure, during the pendency of which Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, indorsed Mr. HUNTER's charge as truthful, and at the request of Mr. KELLEY was recorded to that effect. Mr. HILL's resolution was passed by a vote of 84 against thirty-four, accordingly Mr. HUNTER appeared at the bar of the House, and Speaker COLFAX, in a few exceedingly temperate words, performed his disagreeable duty. Mr. HUNTER simply remarked that in uttering such words in a moment of irritation he meant no disrespect to the House, although the Republicans, as a body, generally voted for the resolution, yet Mr. HUNTER had the sympathy of many of them who considered the language of Mr. ASHLEY totally uncalled for, and though, according to the ruling of the chair heretofore, not strictly out of order, yet as great a violation of the dignity and decency of debate as was Mr. HUNTER's impulsive remark.

THE WHISKY TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day appointed a sub-committee of three, Messrs. HOOPER, ALLISON and HOGAN, to consider the subject of the whisky tax, with instructions to report early next week.

Treatment of Indians—Secretary McCulloch and the Currency Contraction—Business at the Land Office—Fractional Currency—The Negroes of Georgetown—The French Troops in Mexico.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 26.

Senator DOOLITTLE to-day made a report from the Joint Committee of the two Houses, appointed in 1865, to personally look into the Indian affairs, and to inquire into the treatment of the Indians by the civil and military authorities. Their report is accompanied by an appendix containing a great amount of information from distinguished military officers and from civilians, and the testimony of many witnesses. The field of the investigation is given from the West to the shores of the Pacific, and was examined in divisions by Sub-Commissioners. The Committee especially recommended the passage of the Senate Bill now pending in the House for the creation for Boards of Inspections for the constant and thorough supervision of Indian affairs, and all new States and Territories. They urge that such investigation is best of all modes suggested to secure fidelity and efficiency in the Indian service, and to prevent wars, which after all are the source of the greatest expenditures and abuses connected with the Indian affairs.

The Boards of Inspection are clothed with power to visit all Indian tribes in their respective districts annually, to see that the treaty stipulations on the part of the United States are faithfully kept, to hear the complaints of the Indians, to preserve amity, with power to suspend or cause any officer of the General Government to be suspended, and to examine his books and accounts, and to inquire generally into their treatment by civil officers and military authorities. One member of the Board is to be detailed from the Regular Army by the Secretary of War, one member of the Board is to be appointed from among such persons as may be named by the great religious bodies in Convention, and the Chief of the Board is to be an Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The argument of the Commission is, that the Board so constructed can supervise all our Indian affairs in a three-fold character, civil, military and educational, and that the abuses in our Indian system do not grow so much out of the system which Congress has adopted as from want of efficiency in the administration of the system in sparsely inhabited and far distant Territories, and that such Boards of Inspection are the best if not the only means of incurring greater efficiency and fidelity in the premises.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH AND THE CURRENCY CONTRACTION.

While it is true that Secretary MCCULLOCH is desirous of relieving the money market from the pressure brought upon it by the contraction of four millions of greenbacks per month, it is not correct, so far as can be ascertained, that he will stop the withdrawal immediately. The country will probably have a development of the Secretary's policy on this important subject in a few days.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

A transcript embracing a list of lands selected by the State of California for internal improvement, in the Stockton district, including 449 separate tracts, and covering in the aggregate an area of 74,780 acres, has been approved, vesting the fee simple in the State.

Certified transcripts of the approval list have been transmitted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Governor of California and to the district land offices at Stockton. The Commissioner has just received from the Surveyor-General of New-Mexico returns of survey for patent of ten Mexican claims in that Territory, known as the "San Pedro Grant," containing 35,911 acres, "Canon Del Agrea Grant" containing 3,501 acres. These grants lie northeast of Alberquerque and about midway between Alberquerque and Santa Fe. The Commissioner has just transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for delivery to the parties entitled to receive them, 117 patents for Winnebago trust lands, embracing an area of 15,008 acres in Blue Earth County, Minnesota. These lands were sold under the act of Congress, approved Feb. 21, 1863, for the benefit of the Winnebago Indians.

Thirty cases of the series under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1865, entitled an act for the relief of the occupants of the lands of the ex-mission of San Jose in the State of California, have been adjudicated by the late Commissioner of the General Office. The series comprise over 200 cases, embracing in the aggregate 27,533 acres. The Commisioner of the General Land Office is having prepared for submission to the Secretary of the Interior for approval, lists of the sixty sections of lands selected at the Mevaska office, under the grant of March 3, 1863, to Michigan and Wisconsin for a military wagon road, the Governor of Wisconsin having certified to the completion of ten continuous miles of the road, as required by the terms of the grant.

Under the provisions of an Act of Congress, of June 17, 1864, granting the right of preëmption to certain settlers on the Rancho Balsa Detomales, in California, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has adjudicated all the uncontested cases of the series, comprising in number over 100 cases.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just approved the list of the selections amounting in the aggregate to 1,001,011 acres of public lands for the Lac La Belle Harbor Canal. The list is now in hands for the perfection of a patent carrying a fee simple title to the State of Michigan for land selections.

Returns just received at the General Land Office show that 6,841 acres of the public lands were disposed of during December last, at the local office at La Crosse, Wis., 4,501 acres of which were taken up by actual settlers under the Homestead Act.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The amount of fractional currency received at the Treasury Department the week ending to-day, was $407,000. During the same period there has been shipped to the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia $100,000 each. At the United States Depository at Baltimore, $70,000; Chicago, $50,000; and National Banks, $15,000. The amount of national currency issued during the week is $104,275. Making the whole issued up to date $300,907,896. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes amounting to $2,158,932, leaving in actual circulation at this date $298,748,964. The disbursements were as follows: For the War Department, $1,814,808; for the Navy Department, $2,943,976; and for the Department of the Interior, $211,602. Total, $4,870,386. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $565,936, making the total amount for the week $340,077,635.

NATIONAL BANK SECURITIES.

The securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National Banks, reported to-day, are as follows: For circulating notes, $345,514,000; for deposits of public moneys, $38,761,450. Total, $379,275,450.

THE NEGROES OF GEORGETOWN.

Mount Zion Church, in Georgetown, was crowded to its utmost capacity last night, to hear Senator WILSON, Hon. GEO. W. JULIAN, and Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, who addressed the meeting in strong and appropriate speeches on the subject of the enfranchisement of the colored people.

The audience, composed principally of the newly enfranchised people of Georgetown, exhibited a degree of interest seldom seen in a promiscuous gathering.

The following interrogatories were read, which the colored people of Georgetown intend to propound to the candidates for the Mayoralty:

First—Have you been in favor of enfranchising colored men in this District since Slavery was abolished?

Second—Are you in favor of giving the same civil and political rights to the people of color that are enjoyed by the whites?

Third—Are you in favor of the education of colored children, and will you, in case you are elected Mayor, use all your power and influence to give them the same advantages in regard to schools as are given to white children?

Fourth—Will you, if elected, so execute the laws and ordinances of the city as to admit of no distinction on account of color, as required by the act of Congress known as the Civil Rights Bill?

Fifth—Will you, when laborers and mechanics are to be employed by the corporation, so distribute the labor as to give employment to whites and blacks alike?

Other speeches were made, when CHAS. D. WELCH was nominated as Radical candidate for Mayor of our sister city, Georgetown.

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN MEXICO.

It is asserted that if the French forces lately at San Luis Potosi are defeated in the battle that is believed to be impending, the departure of all the French troops from Mexico may be delayed, by order of the Imperial Government.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following is the statement of the receipts for customs from Jan. 12 to Jan. 19, 1867: New-York, $236,074,039; Boston, $16,981,099; Philadelphia, $17,267,461; Baltimore, $12,360,401; from New-Orleans, for the week ending Jan. 12, the amount was $12,996,478; and from San Francisco for the week ending Dec. 22 the receipts reached $10,751,797. The total amount reported is $306,431,275.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed the following nominations:

Noah L. Jeffries, to be a Commissioner to ascertain the amount of money expended in West Virginia; Henry W. Gladding, Surveyor of Customs for the ports of Warren and Barrington, R. I.; William L. Ashmore, Collector of Customs at Burlington, N. J.; Richard R. Bolling, to be Surveyor of Customs at Louisville, Ky.; Frank Clendenin, at Madison, Whiteside County, Ill.; Archibald L. Snowden, Chief Coiner of the Mint at Philadelphia; Chambers McKibben, Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia.

To be Collectors of Internal Revenue: John O. Hunter, Twelfth District of Ohio; Stephen J. McGroarthy, Second District of Ohio; Nathaniel S. Howe, Fifth District of Massachusetts; Henry A. Grant, First District of Connecticut.

To be Assessors of Internal Revenue: George B. Arnold, 13th District Ohio; Wm. M. Fitzhugh, 7th District Virginia; Austin Savage, District of Idaho; Wm. C. Benney, 5th District, Massachusetts.

Hugh J. Anderson to be Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department.

The following nominations were rejected by the Senate:

Wm. Millwood, Director of the Mint at Philadelphia; John McGinnis, of Illinois, Minister to Stockholm. Assessors of Internal Revenue: J. W. Warner, 6th District Ohio; Thomas Miller, 7th District Ohio; Wm. E. Schofield, 8th District Ohio; Frank Barker, 9th District Ohio; Basil C. Brown, 14th District Ohio; Matthew D. Freer, 26th District New York; William Quail, 24th District Pennsylvania; Bassett Langdon, 1st District Ohio; Andrew J. Holladay, District of Nebraska; Thomas G. Halley, Twenty-first District New-York; Owen G. Downey, Second District West Virginia; Luther Stephenson, Assessor Second Distict Massachusetts; H. R. Cogshell, Fifth District Pennsylvania; J. F. Hubbard, Nineteenth District New-York.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Julius A. Prime, Sixth District Ohio; John R. Finn, Fourteenth District Ohio; Geo. W. Thatcher, District of Idaho; J. F. Towner, Third District Alabama; H. H. Fisk, Twenty-first District New-York; C. E. Cary, Thirty-first District New-York; Thos. W. Eagan, Ninth District New-York; D. H. Abell, Twenty-fifth District New-York; Geo. M. Beebe, District of Nebraska; Calvin E. Platt, Third District New-York; George W. Berry, Fifth District Maine; E. W. Pierce, First District Massachusetts; C. Howe, Eighth District Massachusetts; N. C. James, Fifth District Pennsylvania; W. W. Mosely, Twenty-third District New-York; Morgan L. Harris, Eighth District New-York.

Collector of Customs—M. H. Beaumont, Perth Amboy, N. J.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brevet Major JOHN LEONARD, Chaplain of the Nineteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and First Lieutenant J. E. QUENTIRE, of the Twenty-fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, have been mustered out and honorably discharged from the service of the United States, the former to date Jan. 2, and the latter Jan. 7, 1867.

The Secretary of War has issued a circular directing that hereafter the officers and employes in the several bureaus of the War Department shall remain on duty until 4 o'clock P. M.

Rev. J. W. ALVORD, for some time past on duty with the Freedmen's Bureau as Inspector of Schools, will shortly be appointed General Superintendent of the schools under the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Ordnance Office has issued a circular announcing the death of Lieut.-Col. WAINWRIGHT, at Benicia Arsenal, California, on the 22d December, and paying a high compliment to him as an officer of the Ordnance service.

NAVAL BULLETIN.

Gunner THOS. ROBINSON has been ordered to ordnance service at St. Helena.

Acting Assistant Surgeon ORAN A. RIVERS has resigned.

Acting Lieutenant and Volunteer Pilot MARLIN FREEMAN and Acting Ensign GEO. M. PRINDLE have been honorably discharged from the United States naval service, to take effect, the former Jan. 25, and the latter Jan. 18, 1867.

The Excise Law and Its Enforcement.

On the whole, the mode in which the Police have proceeded to enforce the Excise Law, since its constitutionality was decided by the Court of Appeals, has been judicious. But there are instances of two rigid construction reported to us, which, we think, a quiet notification from Superintendent KENNEDY could promptly put to right. Let us make a note of one case: On the night of Thursday, the 17th inst., Mr. WILLIAM MULLIGAN, who attends to the general restaurant business of Black's Hotel, at Harlem Bridge, and who is well known to Harlem residents as a faithful and law-abiding citizen, was arrested and put in the Station-house for the night, for not having his shutters up at 12 o'clock. The hotel clock showed the time to be short of 12 o'clock by five minutes. The accused gentleman was lodged in the Station-house before the clock there indicated 12. Were the hotel in question a mere rum-shop there might be reason in keeping a more than ordinary strict eye upon it. But it is a different sort of place, and may be said to be a *necessity*, from its peculiar location at the terminus of the largest City railroad, and near the terminus of one or more others. It is commendable for the subordinate officers to see to the enforcement of the law; but in this case the line of duty was clearly exceeded.

CANADA.

Another Fenian Raid Anticipated by the Canadians—"The Pacific Independence of Canada"—Appointment of a Catholic Bishop.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
MONTREAL, Saturday, Jan. 26.

A force of twenty-five policemen from Montreal are guarding the Banks at Sherbrook night and day. They were sent there in consequence of information received by our Government from Washington of an intended Fenian raid.

Mr. LANETOT, editor of the French paper, *Union Nationale*, of this city, has in press a work of four or five hundred pages, entitled *The Pacific Independence of Canada*, in which he undertakes to prove the incompatibility of the Colonial system with the welfare and prosperity of Canada.

A soldier of the One Hundredth Regiment, named WOOLLEY, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself, because disappointed in not receiving money with which he was to have purchased his discharge.

A Bull from the Pope, nominating Rev. Mr. LAFLECHE as coadjutor and successor to the Bishop of Three Rivers, was received to-day. Mr. LAFLECHE has now intimated his acceptance. He is said to possess learning and eloquence qualifying him for the office.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The Revenue Cutter Wilderness at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The revenue cutter *Wilderness* has arrived and reported to Collector KELLOGG. She is placed upon this station in lieu of the *McCulloch*, recently ordered to New-York.

Accounts from various Mexican quarters indicate the City of Mexico closely besieged by the Liberals, with indications of its early evacuation by BAZAINE.

Negroes Held as Slaves by Indians in Florida.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 26.

An official letter from Florida says the Indians of the Everglades, Fla., are determined to keep the negroes in their tribe as slaves, denying that white men's laws are applicable to them on the subject of Slavery. The negroes claim their liberty, and have appealed to the military for assistance. It is feared there will be trouble in Florida regarding this matter.

It is officially reported that the freedmen throughout Florida are renewing contracts. Large numbers are entering lands. There was a large emigration from South Carolina and Georgia for the purpose of obtaining work or colonizing on the St. John's River, or south thereof.

Gen. ELY had arrived from South Carolina with a colony of eight hundred freedmen. The colonization agencies in the southern part of the State seemed to be very popular.

A difficulty occurred in Fernandina, Dec. 20th, some citizens resisting the seizure by the Sheriff of some property that had been sold for taxes. The Sheriff was driven off, and appealed to Governor WALKER for a militia force. The Governor having no men, asks the interference of the United States troops. Col. SPRAGUE, who has charge of the latter, declined, and the Governor has applied to the President.

All was quiet, and the authorities were awaiting instructions from Washington.

The receipts from customs for the week ending this evening, amounted to $182,009, in gold.

GALVESTON.

The Remains of Gen. Johnston.

GALVESTON, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The remains of Gen. JOHNSTON were removed to Houston this morning, and were followed to the depot by a large procession of ladies and gentlemen.

It is reported that Maj.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN will be assigned to the office of Assistant Commissioner.

Gen. KIDDO has asked, by the advice of his medical attendant, for permission to visit Washington. The condition of his wounds requires a surgical operation.

FROM CHICAGO.

Fire at Chicago—Attempted Wife Murder.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The fire last night destroyed the new brick block of six buildings, owned by J. B. JACKSON, South Adams, Mass. Loss $17,000; insured for $12,000.

A carpenter named SCHRŒDER, living on Third-avenue, attempted to shoot his wife last night. The ball grazed her face, not inflicting fatal injury. SCHRŒDER fled, and has not been seen since. It is thought he has committed suicide.

The railroads centering here are free from snow, and the trains are now running as usual.

A Young Man Shot Dead in the Streets of Troy, N. Y.

TROY, Saturday, Jan. 26.

About 4 o'clock this evening THOMAS N. BAILEY, engineer of the Rankin Steam Fire-engine, was shot in the street by a young man named JOEL B. THOMPSON. It appears that about an hour previous BAILEY'S sister had in some manner been insulted by THOMPSON. BAILEY met him in the street and charged him with the offence and some words passed between them, when THOMPSON drew a revolver and fired as stated. The ball passed through the heart of the victim and he died almost instantly. BAILEY leaves a young wife and widowed mother. He was one of the most prominent members of the City Fire Department and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was about 30 years of age.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society—Burns Anniversary.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 26.

At the evening session of the Anti-Slavery Society, last night, Mr. PHILLIPS presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the safety and honor of the nation demand three things: The removal of the President, the setting aside of the present so-called State Governments at the South, and the remodeling of the Supreme Court; and without these we see little or no hope of the continued success of the Union Party.

Resolved, That no rebel territory should be recognized as a State until the Federal Constitution itself guarantees to every loyal citizen within the Union the ballot and education, and to the negroes land besides.

Resolved, That the vindication and protection of the negro, and the restoration of his rights demand the same measures, and are inseparably bound up with their success. That in the name of national safety, national honor, justice and the negroes right, we demand of Congress that it go forward until this national structure rests on justice and liberty for its corner-stone.

The one hundred and eighth anniversary of the birth of Scotland's great poet was celebrated last evening in a most happy manner by the Boston Scottish Club at Horticultural Hall.

The celebration consisted of a dinner and speeches, and wound up with a ball.

Fire at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Saturday, Jan. 26.

A fire broke out in the drying-room of the mill of the State Woolen Company at the south village of Webster, about daylight yesterday morning, and caused considerable damage to the room and the engine-room adjoining. Total loss on building, machinery and goods about $10,000.

Mr. GEORGE DAVENPORT, who was formerly connected with the Worcester *Gazette*, has been sentenced to fifteen months in the Clinton (N. Y.) prison for attempting to utter a forged check.

Snow fell to the depth of three inches last night, and is still falling, with prospects of a heavy crop.

Nomination for Mayor of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 26.

In the Mayoralty Convention this morning, ROBERT J. BANKS received 51 votes and JOHN T. FORD 38; scattering, 11. Mr. BANKS was therefore declared elected on the first ballot.

Mr. BANKS is one of our most respected and substantial citizens.

Troops for Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 26.

The steamer *Orizaba*, with four companies of United States troops for Arizona, sailed to-day.

Gov. MCCORMICK returns by her. WELLS, FARGO & Co. send agents to establish express offices throughout Arizona Territory.

The Negro, Horace Greeley, to be Hung.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 26.

HORACE GREELEY, the negro murderer, was to-day sentenced to be hung on March 1.

DEATH OF VICTOR COUSIN.—A Paris letter in the London *Times* of Jan. 15 announces the death, by apoplexy, of M. VICTOR COUSIN, the celebrated philosopher and writer, in the 75th year of his age. His death makes a vacancy in the French Academy, of which he was for many years one of the most distinguished [illegible]

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Major-Generalships—Brief History of Gen. Shaler's Services—Affairs in the Cavalry and Fifth Brigade—Current Movements in the Ninth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments—The Bounty Business—Recent Changes—Monument to Gen. Bidwell—Miscellaneous Gossip.

Gov. FENTON has at length made all his nominations for the vacant Major-Generalships, and so put an end to much anxiety on the part of candidates and their friends. The appointments made by the Commander-in-Chief, and duly confirmed by the Senate, are as follows:

ALEXANDER SHALER, of New-York, to be Major-General of the First Division.

JOSEPH B. CARR, of Troy, of the Third Division.

THEODORE B. GATES, of Kingston, of the Fifth Division.

HENRY A. BARNUM, of Syracuse, of the Sixth Division.

CRAIG W. WADSWORTH, of Genesee, of the Seventh Division.

Up to the hour of Gen. SHALER'S nomination scarcely any one had any idea that he would prove the successful candidate, as Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the Fourth Brigade, and Col. EMMONS CLARK, of the Seventh Regiment, had loomed up largely as the two most prominent candidates. Considerable influence was brought to bear upon the Executive by the personal friends of these candidates, to induce the selection of one or the other. It is understood that the claims of Gen. ASPINWALL and Col. CLARK were so equally balanced that the Governor naturally fell back upon the next available candidate, and Gen. SHALER received the appointment. The selection is an admirable one, and neither of the unsuccessful candidates are likely to be satisfied.

Major-Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER has an honorable record. He entered the National Guard service in 1848 as a private in Capt. PRICE'S company, in the Eighth Regiment. Soon after his enlistment the company was divided and a new company was formed under Capt. POND, in which Gen. SHALER continued until 1849, when the entire company was transferred to the second company of the Seventh Regiment. He held the rank of Second Sergeant at the time of the Astor-Place riots, after which he received rapid promotion, and was elected Captain of the company in 1851, which position he held until December, 1860, when he was elected Major, the present Colonel succeeding him in the command of the second company. When the war broke out in 1861, and the Seventh Regiment marched to the defence of Washington, Major SHALER accompanied the command, and on his return to New-York seemed desirous of entering the United States service. He was offered the position of Colonel in the Second Fire Zouaves, but declined it, as he disapproved of the line officers, and was distrustful of their capabilities. In June, 1861, he accepted the position of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteers, (First United States Chasseurs,) under Col. JOHN COCHRANE. Holding this rank Col. SHALER served with distinction all through the Peninsular campaign of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment while the first Maryland campaign was in progress. When Gen. HOOKER crossed the Rappahannock to fight the battle of Chancellorsville, the Chasseurs formed a part of the Sixth Corps, under Gen. SEDGWICK, and Col. SHALER so distinguished himself at the storming of the Heights of St. Marie that he was soon after promoted to the command of a brigade. During the Gettysburgh and subsequent tactical campaigns of Gen. MEADE, Gen. SHALER held a prominent position, and crossed the Rapidan with the Sixth Corps when the Army of the Potomac advanced under Gen. GRANT. During the first day's engagement at the battle of the Wilderness Gen. SHALER was taken prisoner, and remained in the hands of the enemy over nine months, and at one time formed one of that devoted band of officers who were placed under the fire of the United States forces at the siege and bombardment of Charleston, S. C., in the Summer of 1864. When he was released under exchange, Gen. SHALER was ordered to report for duty to Gen. CANBY at New-Orleans, and was by him placed in command at Little Rock, where the close of the war found him a Brevet Major-General U. S. V. With such a record the new Major-General of the First Division enters upon the duties of his position under the most flattering auspices.

THE CAVALRY BRIGADE.

In Special Orders, No. 6, dated Albany, January 12, the Adjutant-General announces that upon the recommendation of the Inspector-General, the Troop of Cavalry known as the "Otto Troop," commanded by Capt. JOHN OTTO, and heretofore assigned to Division Headquarters, is hereby relieved from duty under such assignment. Troop "A," Third Regiment of Cavalry, is hereby detached from that regiment. These two companies will be organized into a squadron, and will be known as the "Fourth Squadron of Cavalry," which is hereby assigned to, and will constitute a part of the First Brigade of Cavalry in the First Division, National Guards, of the State of New-York. Capt. HENRY BRINKER, now in command of Troop A, Third Regiment of Cavalry, is hereby appointed Major, and assigned to the command of the Fourth Squadron of Cavalry. Upon the receipt of this order, Capt. OTTO and the commanding officer of Troop A, will report to Maj. BRINKER for such orders as he may issue to perfect this organization. Brig.-Gen. POSTLEY, commanding the Cavalry Brigade, is charged with the carrying out the necessary details to govern the execution of this order, and he announces that, until further orders, First Lieut. GEORGE F. HARTMAN will command Troop A, Fourth Squadron of Cavalry.

In General Orders, No. 3, Gen. POSTLEY announces that in compliance with special orders from General Headquarters, State of New-York, an election to fill the office of Brigade-Major in the cavalry brigade will be held at Brigade Headquarters on Monday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

In general orders, No. 2, Brig.-Gen. POSTLEY desires that commandants of regiments and the commandant of the Fourth Squadron will furnish the acting Brigade-Major (Major KENT) with certified copies of their several rosters. Such copies will contain the full names, business and place of residence, and date of enrollment, of each and every member of such commands, and also the dates of rank and dates of commissions of all commissioned officers.

Adjutant-Gen. S. E. MARVIN announces in special orders, No. 11, that the troop of cavalry known as the Washington Grays, and now constituting a part of the Eighth Regiment of infantry, Second Brigade, First Division National Guard, has been transferred from said regiment to the First Brigade of cavalry, and will hereafter form a part of said brigade. The commanding officer of the troop will, upon receipt of this order, report to Brig.-Gen. POSTLEY, commanding cavalry brigade, for assignment.

THE FIFTH BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. PHILIP S. CROOKE, commanding the Fifth Brigade, has issued the following General Order, under date of Brooklyn, Jan. 21: Private JOHN H. LOCKWOOD, of the Thirteenth Regiment, was fined by the Regimental Court-Martial for delinquencies and arrested by the Marshal. On application to Hon. GEORGE G. REYNOLDS, City Judge, he was discharged on the 19th inst., for the reason that he was summoned to court-martial by service of notice left at his place of business. The 210th section of the Military Code directs "that service shall be personal, or by leaving such summons at the residence of such parties." All the questions raised were decided by Judge REYNOLDS in favor of the validity of the Military Code. Its constitutionality and binding effect upon the members of the National Guard were fully and explicitly declared. In view of this case officers of courts-martial are directed to be particular in the manner of service of summons before them. The whole question of jurisdiction of the person in these cases depends upon the correctness of such service. It would be well for each company to have a book or roll, in which each member should designate his place of residence, to be and remain his residence until otherwise designated by him in writing on the same book or roll, else questions may continually be raised upon the fact of residence.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

In General Orders No. 1, Col. WILLIAM S. CARR announces that, having been elected and commissioned Colonel of the Eighth Regiment, he has assumed command. Headquarters at No. 157 Centre-street, southwest corner of Canal. He gives the following instructions: Relying upon the support of every officer and member in the corps to work faithfully and labor to preserve and increase the high reputation this regiment now enjoys, it will be necessary for every officer to qualify himself to fill the position he may hold. Every member of the regiment must attend all drills of his company or regiment that may be ordered, being the only way to keep up discipline. Punctuality will be a standing order in this command. Company Courts-martial will hold all delinquents to a strict accountability for any dereliction of company By-Laws; Regimental Courts-martial for all delinquents from regimental drills or parades. Delinquent commissioned officers to be returned, in all cases, to Brigade Court-martial. The Adjutant will furnish warrants for the non-commissioned staff when commissioned officers are to be notified, and notices must be served within twenty-four hours after the same are issued, and the proper return made to the Commandant of the regiment. Warning-officers of companies must be furnished with the proper squad warrants for notifying members of drills and parades, and make the proper return of same to their Captains. Any deviation from the above on the part of warning officers will require an explanation for the first offence, and for a second, a revocation of warrant of rank. Uniforms belonging to the State must be worn on duty only, and no portion of them be loaned under any pretence whatever. This order from headquarters is deemed necessary, overcoats having been lent to members of target companies on several occasions. Company commanders will, on receipt of this order, make returns to these headquarters of their company rosters, with names, rank and address of all officers and active members of their respective commands. They will also report to the Adjutant, through their first sergeants, at least once in each month, the names and addresses of all recruits that may have signed the company roll since the previous reports. Commandants of companies will report to these headquarters the action of the company in relation to expulsions, with the name and address, in full, of the expelled, for the approval or disapproval of the commandant of the regiment. Deeming it of vital importance for the welfare and discipline of our corps that the non-commissioned officers should be selected for their intelligence and attention to duty as soldiers, and wishing to test their ability, a Board of Examination for non-commissioned officers is hereby appointed, to meet at the Regimental Armory at such time as the commanding officer may direct. Detail for said Board, Lieut.-Col. G. D. SCOTT, Capt. JOHN APPELTON, Capt. THEODORE A. VAN TASSELL. At all sessions of said Board the members thereof, and all members of this command who may be ordered before it, will attend fully uniformed, armed and equipped. The Examining Board for Non-commissioned Officers will meet at the Armory on Monday, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock P. M., to examine such non-commissioned officers as may be sent before them. The non-commissioned staff will report to these headquarters immediately. In compliance with General Orders No. 1, from Brigade Headquarters, all the commissioned officers of this regiment will assemble for drill, at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, on Monday, Feb. 11, at 7:45 o'clock P. M., in undress uniform, side arms, and without sash. A drill of commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be held at the Regimental Armory on Wednesday, Jan. 30, and Friday, Feb. 1. Line will be formed at 7:45 o'clock P. M. These drills will be strictly private; none but the above officers in uniform admitted. On and after the first week in February, companies assembling for drill on the same night will unite and drill by division, except Companies A, G, and K, which will assemble on Friday night of each week, for the same purpose, until further orders. At these drills Captains will act as Field Officers, Lieutenants as Captains, under the supervision of a field officer. Officers commanding companies will promulgate this order.

Elections.—William S. Carr, Colonel, *vice* Joshua M. Varian, promoted. Rank Dec. 27, 1866. George D. Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* O. F. Wentworth, promoted. Rank Dec. 27, 1866. William Robinson, Major, *vice* William S. Carr, promoted. Rank Dec. 27, 1866.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

In Special Orders No. 2 Brig.-Gen. VARIAN has ordered an election to be held on the 31st day of January, 1867, at the Armory of the Ninth Regiment, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to fill the office of Major in the Ninth Regiment, Third Brigade and First Division of the National Guard State of New-York, which has become vacant by the resignation of Maj. R. A. LANNING.

A Regimental Court martial is ordered to meet at the Armory of the Ninth Regiment on Friday, the 15th day of February, 1867, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates in the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. Capt. JAMES O. JOHNSTON, of said regiment, is hereby detailed as President of said Court Martial.

In promulgating the above orders from Brigade Headquarters, Col. WILCOX notified all delinquents that their excuses will be heard only on Friday, Feb. 15, and Monday, Feb. 18. Those failing to appear on either occasion, will be fined by default. Commandants of companies are notified that drills of this regiment, by division, will be held semi-monthly throughout the season, commencing Monday evening, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M. The senior line officer present will act as instructor, under the supervision of a field officer.

Resignations.—The following officers having tendered their resignations, and the same having been accepted at General Headquarters, have been honorably discharged from the State service, and therefore cease to be officers in this regiment: Major R. A. LANNING, and Lieut. JOHN S. STRYKER.

Promotions.—The following named officers having been elected to the positions named below, will be obeyed and respected accordingly: WILLIAM D. WOOD, First Lieutenant, Company K, and BENJAMIN F. STONE, Second Lieutenant, Company K.

Col. WILCOX has ordered an election to be held on the 28th day of January, 1867, at the regimental armory, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to fill the office of Second Lieutenant in the Ninth Regiment, Third Brigade and First Division of the New-York National Guard, which has become vacant by the resignation of JOHN S. STRYKER. Lieut.-Col. CHAS. R. BRAINE will preside. In compliance with the above orders, the members of D Company are directed to assemble at the armory to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock, to elect a Second Lieutenant, and to fill such other vacancies as may occur. The Financial Secretary will be present with his books to enable members who are in arrears for dues and fines to settle their accounts previous to voting. All absentees from this election will be returned to the regimental court-martial and fined the same ($5) as if absent from a regimental drill or parade. Sergeants will at once correct their rolls and squad lists, and personally notify every member, and make their returns under oath, on or before the evening of election. For neglecting the latter a severe penalty will be enforced.

On Tuesday evening, the 22d inst., the members and friends of Company G, Ninth Regiment, assembled at the regimental armory in Twenty-sixth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for the purpose of assisting at the presentation of a handsome flag to the command, the gift of Mrs. D. W. DIGGS. The presentation speech was made by Col. WILCOX, and the flag was received by First Sergeant DENNISON. The main business of the evening being concluded, the floor was cleared for the programme of dances, and it was thus occupied until a late hour. J. R. CARR, Jr., W. W. TRAPHAGEN and C. V. G. FORBES acted as the committee of arrangements, and were ably assisted by the reception and floor committees. Prof. MONCK'S new band furnished the music.

It is understood that Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, will deliver a lecture before the regiment on the 22d of February, at the Cooper Institute, on "The Roll of Honor." The occasion will be an interesting one.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Col. JOHN WARD, of the Twelfth Regiment, (National Guard,) announces in a recent order that, having been duly elected and commissioned Colonel of the Twelfth Infantry, hereby assumes command by virtue of said commission. In view of the reputation already gained by the regiment, the Commandant trusts that the *esprit du corps* so carefully cherished by his predecessor will continue to animate rank and file, and that a strict attendance to discipline will carry the command steadily onward in the path of progress and duty. The officers and non-commissioned officers of this command will assemble in fatigue uniform, with side-arms, for instruction and drill, at the Regimental Armory, on Thursday, Jan. 24, at 8 o'clock P. M. The regiment will assemble in full uniform for battalion drill at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 30. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M., precisely. Field and staff will report to the Colonel, non-commissioned staff and field music to the Adjutant, fifteen minutes before formation. Return of delinquents for this battalion drill will be made to the Adjutant, at the Regimental Armory, accompanied by morning reports and squad warrants, on or before Thursday evening, Jan. 31. Appeals from the decisions of regimental court-martials must be in writing, indorsed by the Commandants of Companies, and forwarded by them to these headquarters, for transmission to the Brigadier-General commanding the First Brigade, within twenty days after receiving notice of the fines imposed.

Elections and Promotions.—Major John Ward, promoted Colonel, *vice* Wm. G. Ward, promoted Brigadier-General First Brigade; rank from Jan. 4, 1867. Capt. Knox McAfee promoted Major *vice* Ward, promoted; rank from Jan. 4, 1867. Second Lieutenant Chas. J. McGowan promoted First Lieutenant G Company *vice* Gedney, resigned; rank from Nov. 13, 1866.

Expulsions.—The action of the following companies in expelling the several members named below is hereby approved and their names directed to be stricken from the rolls: A Company—Thomas Charlton, No. 246 Third-avenue; S. T. Van Gelder, No. 775 Greenwich-street; James Boyce, Dewitt Beardsley, Gaston Pesteaux, Alexander Strong, Alexander Handy, J. Odell. H Company—Alexander Clinchy, Lewis Beers.

Desertions.—The following members of Companies A and H, having been absent for over three months without leave, and having appropriated State property, are hereby published as deserters: Company A—James F. Keegan, No. 107 Prince-street; A. W. Geer. Company H—William Nelson, William Johnson, —— Vanderbilt. The transfer of Private HENRY DAUB, Company F, to Battery C, First Artillery, is hereby approved. Corp. THOMAS J. EAGEN, of Company K, is hereby reduced to the ranks, for neglect of duty, to date from Dec. 18, 1866.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Col. and Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. JOURDAN, has had all the non-commissioned officers in his command examined before a Board, in order to determine their fitness for the position to which they have been elected. The results of these examinations are given in the following order:

The following promotions are hereby announced as having occurred in this command: Second Lieut. J. S. Van Cleef, Co. H, to be First Lieutenant of same Company, *vice* Bach, resigned. The resignations of the following-named officers are announced as having been accepted in this command: Lieut.-Col. Wm. A. McKee, to date from Dec. 8, 1866; Capt. and Engineer Dauphin S. Hines, from Dec. 8, 1866; First Lieut. James B. Bach, from Nov. 27, 1866; First Lieut. A. H. Williams, from Dec. 8, 1866; Second Lieut. R. P. Cornwell, from Jan. 7, 1867; Second Lieut. John H. Winser, from Dec. 8, 1866. The following non-commissioned officers having for good and sufficient cause tendered their resignations as such, and their reasons, therefor, having been approved by the Colonel commanding, their resignations are accepted, and they are returned to duty in the ranks, as follows: Sergt. Grant Boyd, F Company, to date from Dec. 8, 1866; Sergt. Edward A. Seccomb, G Company, from Jan. 10, 1867; Sergt. James S. Baker, G Company, from Jan. 15, 1867. It appearing upon the report of the Board convened by General Order No. 18, Series of 1866, that First Sergt. Wm. R. Syme, F Company, has passed a "brilliant examination," and First Sergt. Alex. H. Seaver, E Company, "a very creditable examination," the findings of the Board in their cases are announced for the information and, the Colonel commanding hopes, for the emulation of the command. They are accordingly confirmed as First Sergeants. Sergeants Wallace H. Cole, Company A; William J. Brooks, Company B; Robinson P. Underwood, Company D, and Francis Descon, Company I, have "passed a brilliant examination," and being rated by the Board as "fitted for First Sergeants," (a grade above their present positions), they are hereby confirmed in their present grade, and are especially commended by the Colonel commanding for their proficiency. Sergt.-Major Henry R. Darbey, quartermaster-Sergt. Wm. A. Clements, Commissary-Sergeant George B. Leach, Trumpet-Major Albert Adler, Color-Sergeants Charles J. Holt and Benjamin H. Lawrence of the regimental non-commissioned staff; Sergeants Edward M. Smith, Company B; John Sterling, Company E; Joseph Quick, Company F; Joseph Maddon and William H. Gordon, Company I, having passed a creditable examination before said Board, are hereby confirmed in their several positions. First Sergeants Henry A. Lee, Company A; George Dusenbury, Company B; Charles W. Schnare, Company D; Jacob M. Brown, Company I, and B. J. Beck, Company K, and Sergeants Henry C. Alburtus and George W. Nash, Company C; John H. Baldwin, Company E; Charles E. Strong, Company F; Billings Wheeler, Jr., Company H, and W. G. Quick, Company K, having failed to pass a satisfactory examination, are remanded until Feb. 1 proximo, to enable them to become properly qualified. Sergeant W. J. Hosford, Company E, having entirely failed to pass examination, and being pronounced by the Board above-mentioned "incompetent for any grade of non-commissioned officer," his warrant as such is revoked, and he will return to duty in the ranks from this date. All vacancies of non-commissioned officers caused by the provisions of this order, will be filled as speedily as possible, and elections for that purpose will be held without further orders. The warrants of all non-commissioned officers who are confirmed by this order, will be transmitted to the Adjutant without delay for the necessary certificates thereon, as required by General Orders No. 18, series of 1866. Privates Wm. A. Carter, Wm. Dakin, Clark L. Heroy and N. J. O'Donnell, of Company B, having been by the unanimous vote of their Company expelled for "gross neglect of duty and non-payment of dues and fines," the action taken by the Company is hereby confirmed, to date from Nov. 26, 1866. Major Thomas S. Dakin is hereby relieved from further duty under General Orders No. 1, current series, and Capt. H. Balsuon is appointed to serve in his stead.

So much of paragraph X. G. O. 19, Series of 1866, as requires a consolidated return of all delinquencies to be forwarded by each Company commander to these headquarters on or before the first day of each month, is hereby rescinded. Hereafter, returns of all delinquencies will be made upon the blanks lately issued from these headquarters, and in accordance with the directions given in the printed note thereon. For the purpose of regulating the wearing of the honorary badge, known as the "service stripe," by the members of this regiment, it is ordered, that to be entitled to such distinctive badge, the wearer must have served out the full term of his enlistment, or have been honorably discharged therefrom, and for each separate enlistment so served subsequent to his original term, he is entitled to an additional stripe.

In General Orders No. 3, current series, Col. JOURDAN states that at the commencement of the present drill season it was announced in General Orders to this command, that, in consequence of the numerical strength of several companies being at that time below the minimum established by law, if, after reasonable opportunity, said companies should fail to recruit the requisite number to entitle them to recognition as company organizations, consolidation would be resorted to as a remedy. It is believed that sufficient time has been allowed. Therefore, in order to determine, with a view to consolidation, the actual strength of the respective commands in active members, habitually and faithfully performing duty, without regard to those whose names merely appear upon the company rolls, it is hereby ordered: That the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of each company in this regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform at the armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, as follows: Company A, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 7:30 o'clock P. M.; Company B, Monday, 21st., at 8 o'clock P. M.; Company C, Thursday, 24th inst., at 7:30 o'clock P. M.; Company D, Monday, 28th inst., at 9 o'clock P. M.; Company E, Wednesday, 30th inst., at 7:30 o'clock P. M.; Company F, Tuesday, 29th inst., at 9 o'clock P. M.; Company G, Wednesday, 30th inst., at 9 o'clock P. M.; Company H, Friday, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.; Company I, Monday, 28th inst., at 7:30 o'clock P. M.; Company K, Thursday, 24th inst., at 9 o'clock P. M. At each of the above drills the field and commissioned staff officers will appear in fatigue uniform, and each commissioned officer of the company will be required (unless excused by the Colonel commanding) to drill the company under the direction of a field officer. Inasmuch as the enforcement of discipline does not require that good soldiers who may be able to furnish satisfactory reasons for the nonperformance of duty, should suffer the odium of being returned to a court-martial, it is therefore announced that a field officer will attend at the regimental headquarters on the last day of each month, and when that date shall fall upon a Sunday, then, on the Saturday previous, at 8 o'clock P. M., to hear such excuses as may be offered by all delinquents liable to be returned for any delinquencies or deficiencies, and to determine who, if any, should be returned for trial by such court-martial.

THE BOUNTY BUSINESS.

Several communications on the subject of the payment of extra bounties to discharged veterans as provided by act of Congress are duly acknowledged. As all of our correspondents are desirous of information relative to the mode of auditing and payment of claims, we desire to answer all future inquiries at once. We have ascertained from Brig.-Gen. CHARLES W. DARLING, Engineer-in-Chief, who has charge of the business in behalf of the State, that thus far payments have been made, with few exceptions, to those soldiers only, who were discharged on "final statements," or individual muster-out rolls, it being the intention of Paymaster-General to have payments made whenever practicable, by companies and regiments, as will be seen by the following extracts from his recent annual report:

> "The only record in existance by which the validity of bounty claims under this law (July 28, 1866,) can be tested and ascertained consists of the 'muster and pay rolls' of the respective organizations to which claimants belonged, and which alone of the public records show their several histories as to service, pay, bounty, &c. Of these rolls there is but one copy for each period in the archives of the Government. The experience of the past year in the frequent handling, unfolding and refolding, in the work of examination of individual claims, demonstrates that the rolls could not much longer resist the wear and tear of successive examinations; that, already much worn and defaced, they would be reduced to illegible shreds before a tithe of the cases arising under this law could be disposed of if taken up separately."

In regard to the classification of claims by regiments, he further says:

> "But though this preliminary classification (enabling all claims pertaining to any one pay-roll to be disposed of at one examination) imposes unavoidable delay at the outset, it will undoubtedly be the means of hastening the desired end—the ultimate payment of all; and such would be the case even if the safety of the records were not a consideration to be regarded. The classification is now in rapid daily progress as the applications are received, each being registered and filed as of the proper State, regiment, and company to which the claimant's name belongs. Even this preliminary labor is a huge one, the daily arrival of applications being counted by hundreds, each requiring a registry as above, as well as a separate letter of acknowledgment. From these statements it is obviously apparent that payments in any considerable number of cases cannot begin till the six months' limitation of the regulations has passed."

In furtherance of this plan Gen. DARLING has had all the claims passing through his office, before presentation for payment, carefully classified according to their proper regiments and companies, and they then go to the Paymaster complete and ready for payment. No order in which regiments will be taken up has as yet been established, but it is presumed that the disbursing officer will be governed in some measure by the order in which he receives the copies of the rolls from the Second Auditor of the Treasury upon which payment is to be made. Payments of some of the New-York regiments will doubtless be made soon, but in view of the large number of New-York State soldiers who are entitled to this bounty, and the fact that as yet only one Paymaster has been assigned to our State, it will be readily understood that many months must elapse before all will be paid.

Gen. DARLING has performed most efficient service in this matter, and the Bounty Claim Bureau under his supervision has performed an immense amount of business, as will be seen by the following summary:

Calls of inquiry and applicants found not entitled	5,093
Claims for additional bounty completed as per Registers A, B, C and D	3,031
Claims for additional bounty uncompleted and awaiting signatures of witnesses	79
Business letters written in answer to correspondents	827
Circular letters to soldiers relating to reconstructed claims	987
Total number of claims acted upon in this office from Aug. 15, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1867	10,017

Gen. DARLING attends gratuitously to all claims intrusted to his care, at his office, No. 544 Broadway, where his chief clerk, Major VANDERKER, can always be found.

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief, in the National Guard S. N. Y., during the week ending Jan. 19, 1867:

First Brigade of Cavalry.—Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., to be Brigade Engineer, Jan. 10, 1867, vice Banes, resigned; Isaac S. Davis to be Brigade Paymaster, Jan. 10, 1867, vice Tweed, promoted.

First Regiment of Cavalry.—Frederick Wehmann to be Captain, Oct. 18, 1866, vice Dickel, promoted; G. Frederick Keller to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 18, 1866, original vacancy.

Third Regiment of Infantry.—Samuel McDonald to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 3, 1867, vice McAuliffe, resigned.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.—Joseph Hillenbrand to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Dec. 23, 1866, vice A. Meyer, promoted.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.—Wm. S. Carr to be Colonel, Dec. 27, 1866, vice Joshua M. Varian, promoted; George D. Scott to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Dec. 27, 1866, vice O. F. Wentworth, elected Brigade Major; Wm. Robinson to be Major, Dec. 27, 1866, vice W. S. Carr, promoted.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry.—Jacob Marx to be Second Lieutenant, Dec. 27, 1866, vice, Malschinger, resigned.

Fifty-sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Edwin G. Granville to be Captain, Jan. 2, 1867, vice Bulkley, resigned; James Parker to be Second Lieutenant, Jan. 2, 1867, vice Lewis, resigned.

Ninty-sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Jacob Gruber to be Second Lieutenant, Dec. 25, 1866, vice Kaiser, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard State of New-York have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending Jan. 19, 1867:

Jan. 17—Capt. F. Mayer, Fifth Regiment, term expired; Second Lieut. Albert T. Scrammel, Eighty-fifth Regiment, inability; First Lieut. John B. Clausen, Fifth Regiment, term expired; Major John D. Bailey, First Brigade Cavalry, disability; First Lieut. L. C. Tuttle, Eighty-second Regiment, disability.

Jan. 18—Major R. A. Lanning, Ninth Regiment, term expired.

Jan. 19—First Lieut. M. E. Bassett, removed.

MONUMENT TO GEN. BIDWELL.

Mr. JOHN CRAWFORD, of Buffalo, has completed his design for the proposed monument to be erected by Company D, Seventy-fourth Regiment, National Guard, to the memory of their former Captain, the late Brig.-Gen. BIDWELL, U. S. V., who was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek. The design is for a column of granite, raised to the height of twenty-four feet, resting upon a massive base of the same material, six feet square. The face of the clock upon which the shaft rests bears this inscription:

In Memory of
Brig.-Gen.
DANIEL D. BIDWELL,
Who fell at the Battle of
Cedar Creek, Va.,
Oct. 17, 1864.

Around the shaft, from its base to the capital, a scroll, chiseled in relief, runs spirally, and on this are inscribed the names of the following battles in which Gen. BIDWELL bore a prominent part: Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Gettysburgh, first and second Fredericksburgh, Yorktown. A plain Doric capital surmounts the shaft, with the badge of the Sixth Corps very neatly wrought into it, and a shrouded urn rests upon its summit. The coat of arms and motto of Company D are engraved upon one of the blocks in the base of the monument. The whole design is very tasteful and very appropriate. The cost is estimated at $2,500, only one-third of which sum has as yet been raised. It is expected that the Forest Lawn Cemetery Association will present a lot for the erection of the monument.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

On Monday evening last the members of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, held their fifth annual reception, in celebration of the anniversary of the organization of the command, at the Brooklyn Athenæum. The rooms were handsomely and effectively decorated with banners, flags, stacks of muskets and drums on the stage, and stars formed of bayonets over each gas jet round the gallery by DEFINE and Mr. CHARLES E. BRYANT, the armorer of the regiment. The programme of music was furnished by the regimental band, and was all that could be desired. The attendance was quite large, and the affair a brilliant one. Lieut. Wm. I. Martin, Sergt. Geo. P. Willets, Sergt. D. W. Ketchum, Corp. T. W. Robinson, and Private O. F. Hawley, acted as the Executive Committee.

A drill of all the commissioned officers of the Third Brigade will be held at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, on Monday, Feb. 11, at 7:45 o'clock P. M. Officers will appear in undress uniform with side arms and without sash. This drill will be strictly private. None will be admitted except commissioned officers of the brigade in uniform.

The officers and members of Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, N. Y. V., will hold their first reunion at Gothic Hall, Middletown, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 30, in aid of the disabled soldiers of the company.

A very pleasant affair came off at the Armory of Company E, Forty-eighth (Oswego) Regiment, on the evening of the 19th inst. After assembling, the company was called to order by Lieut. D. D. HARTIGAN, who, on behalf of the men of Company E, presented a splendid sword, with beautiful belt and sash, to Capt. E. SAYERS, accompanying the gift with appropriate remarks.

The third annual ball of the Fifth Regiment took place on Thursday evening last, at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The attendance was very large, and the floor was kept fully occupied. Col. ANTON MEYER and his officers were untiring in their efforts to promote the enjoyment of their guests, among whom we noticed Gen. LURGER, of the Second Brigade, and Gen. ASPINWALL, of the Fourth Brigade; Gen. DARLING, of the Governor's staff, was also present. At the supper table, which was spread with an abundance of German dishes, flanked by a standing reserve of delicious and rare wines from the Fatherland, numerous toasts were drank. Gen. ASPINWALL gave as a toast "The health and success of the newly appointed Major-General of the First Division," and called on Brig.-Gen. CHARLES W. DARLING, of the Governor's staff, to respond. In replying, Gen. DARLING said that before nominating Gen. ALEX. SHALER for the position of Major-General of the First Division, His Excellency had carefully considered the claims of the respective candidates, and had selected an officer whose military record is unexceptionable, who held high rank in the army, and who has for many years been identified with the National Guard of this State. He also remarked that he was gratified to observe that this appointment was so satisfactorily received by the First Division.

Abstract of the Annual Report of the Quartermaster-General.

The annual report of Quartermaster-General MERRITT was transmitted to the Assembly on Friday by Gov. FENTON. The following is an abstract of the principal items:

The war claim of the State of New-York against the United States has been examined, and nearly all objections raised by the Treasury Department answered. The amount of this claim is over one and a half million of dollars.

The amount of clothing purchased during the year is as follows: 3,979 jackets, 9,016 pairs trousers, 7,577 fatigue caps complete, 143 overcoats; and Zouave uniforms as follows: 1,086 shirts, 1,100 sashes, 817 turbans, 500 vests, 800 pairs canvas leggings, 522 pairs leather leggings, and 1,293 fez caps.

To reimburse regiments for uniforms worn out in the service of the United States, and issued to the Seventh, Eleventh, Twenty-third and Seventy-first Regiments: 1,684 overcoats, 300 jackets, 390 pairs trousers and 300 fatigue-caps complete.

The whole amount for which vouchers have been rendered during the year is $167,534 55; of which amount $11,570 28 was paid for services; $27,200 for uniforms to reimburse regiments; $124,264 29 for uniforms purchased and issued to the National Guard; and $4,499 98 for transportation, stationery, repairs, &c.

In relation to organization and equipment of the National Guard, the Quartermaster-General repeats his recommendation contained in his last annual report, favoring the limiting of its members, making regular appropriations for its encouragement, and requiring more rigid inspection and accountability.

To meet the requirements of the forces now organized, he recommends the purchase of 11,000 uniforms, at a cost of about $160,000, and equipage to the amount of $10,000.

The cost of a regulation uniform, without overcoat, has been $14.

MILITARY AGENCIES AND SOLDIERS' HOME.

The fund for the support of these institutions has been disbursed through the Quartermaster-General's Department. The whole amount available was $139,303 59, of which $18,433 17 was expended on account of the New-York State Soldiers' Depot in the City of New-York, which was closed on the 1st of May last. The amount expended on account of the Washington Agency for the collection of claims was $15,975 23; on account of the Albany Agency, $13,729 19, and on account of the New-York State Soldiers' Home at Albany, $55,435 59; leaving a balance on hand Dec. 31, of $35,732 41.

The amount of labor performed by the agencies at Albany and Washington, during the year, is as follows:

Total number of claims settled	5,059
Total number of claims received and unsettled	14,639
Total number of letters received	34,734
Total number of letters written	35,516
Total amount collected and paid claimants	$475,398 89

The number of soldiers who received the benefits of the Soldiers' Depot in New-York, for the first quarter of the past year, was 6,722.

The number of persons admitted to the Soldiers' Home in Albany during the war has been	630
Total number discharged	393
Total number of deaths	19
Total number of inmates, Dec. 31	259
Total number under medical treatment	65
Total number of those having lost limbs	213
Total number of rations issued	73,939

The Quartermaster-General compliments Col. J. E. LEE (agent at Washington) and Major WM. W. POST (agent at Albany,) and recommends the continuance of those offices.

Gen. DARLING, of New-York City, has acted upon 10,017 claims for additional bounty since the 15th of August.

The City of Albany has furnished buildings for the Home, during the past year, gratuitously; but will require rent in the future.

The Quartermaster-General recommends, to meet the demands of the Agencies and Soldiers' Home, an additional appropriation of $100,000.

In relation to this subject, he speaks as follows: "The beneficent and wise provisions for the care of sick and disabled soldiers who are in needy circumstances, and the gratuitous collection of bounty and back pay, have met with general approval. Your Excellency's active and earnest interest in behalf of those most deserving classes, who have so nobly served and suffered for their country, is well known and universally commended. And I cannot doubt that the State will continue to extend to them its fostering care. It must not be said that New-York is ungrateful to her heroic sons, who have, by their valor and devotion to the National Union, established their claim upon her bounty. With the increased prosperity promised in a future of peace, which all patriotic citizens hope and believe we are now entering—when a full and complete restoration of the Union, with a return of that fraternal feeling to which we have so long been strangers, shall be complete, and every citizen shall be fully enfranchised and secured in his freedom and individual rights, the burden occasioned by the late terrible and exhaustive war, will rapidly diminish. Will it not then, as now, be a sacred duty which we should cheerfully accept and gratefully perform, to care for and aid those who have become thereby physically unable to provide for themselves, in consequence of honorable service performed in behalf of the country?"

He also pays a fitting tribute to the late Superintendent of New-York Military Agencies, Col. DELAVEN G. MORGAN, who died Aug. 8, 1866.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FALSE PRETENCES.

A Southern Merchant Arrested Twice on a Charge of Swindling New-York Merchants—Interesting Case of State Requisitions—The Prisoner brought to this City for Trial.

In the month of August, 1865, one WM. H. HUGHES arrived in this City, and visited several leading mercantile firms with a view to making purchases. He represented himself as a merchant doing business in the city of Norfolk, Va., and that he had a capital and other property of the aggregate value of $150,000. These sundry representations were believed by nearly all the houses so approached, and Mr. HUGHES obtained goods to the value of $65,000 from the following firms: HARRIS, HARTLEY & CO., dry goods, No. 388 Broadway; H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., dry goods, No. 140 Church-street; PROSPER B. SHAW & Co., shoes, No. 257 Broadway; BRADFORD, WELLES & Co., clothing, No. 24 Reade; READ BROS. & Co., straw goods, Nos. 22 and 24 Reade-street; SHELDON, HOYT & Co., hardware and cutlery, No. 43 Chambers-street; WM. H. M. SANGER & Co., hats, No. 134 Church-street; SACKET, BELCHER & Co., grocers, Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-street; MINER, STEVENS & Co., carriages, No. 406 Broadway, and others.

These goods were sold to HUGHES on four months' credit, and it was not until that time had expired that any steps were taken to collect the amounts, when it was discovered that the greater part of the representations made by HUGHES were false. HUGHES had also removed himself and the goods to Henderson, in Granville County, N. C., where he was followed by the agents of the firms above mentioned. No proper explanation being made, a criminal suit was commenced by the creditors with a view to arrest HUGHES. Gov. FENTON was petitioned, and a requisition duly obtained from him upon Gov. JONATHAN WORTH, of the State of North Carolina, for the surrender of HUGHES. This was in June, 1866. The requisition was served upon Gov. WORTH, who directed that HUGHES be arrested and delivered over to the officers from New-York.

On arriving in this City, HUGHES was arraigned before one of the Police Magistrates, and by him fully committed for trial on the charge of obtaining goods on false pretences. HUGHES succeeded in furnishing bail in a large amount for his appearance, and returned to North Carolina, but wholly failed to appear when wanted. In December last a second requisition was obtained from Gov. FENTON, and on the 3d inst. Detective JAMES P. BENNETT, of the Metropolitan Force, was sent down to endeavor and secure the accused. When the requisition papers were served upon Gov. WORTH, His Excellency declared his willingness to do all in his power to further the ends of justice, but expressed a doubt as to his possessing any power to order the arrest and surrender of a man who had already been once surrendered and permitted to leave the State of New-York. He consulted with his Attorney-General and desired an opinion. In the meantime, Gov. WORTH, having promised Messrs. GRAHAM and HARRIS, counsel for the accused, to give them notice of a second attempt to secure the arrest of HUGHES, gave them the necessary information. They entered a protest against the second requisition being entertained, and desired an investigation. The prosecution then engaged Ex-Gov. BRIDE as their counsel, and the case was elaborately argued before the Governor, at Raleigh, for several days, when the Executive decided in the affirmative, and issued his warrant upon Sheriff PHILPOT, of Granville County, ordering HUGHES' arrest and delivery to the New-York detective.

When Detective BENNETT waited upon the Sheriff with the warrant, he found that HUGHES had already been surrendered to the Sheriff, in answer to several local civil suits, by which certain other creditors sought to recover about $55,000. A writ of *habeas corpus* was then sued out by HUGHES' counsel, and the case was then carried before the Supreme Court of North Carolina, Justices PIERSON, REED and BATTLE being on the bench. The questions involved were argued at length before these three Judges, the result being that the Court decided to issue an order to the Marshal of the Court to deliver HUGHES to the Sheriff of Granville County, to the end that he might be surrendered to the agent of the State of New-York in obedience to the warrant of the Governor of North Carolina.

Deputy Sheriff J. G. JONES and Detective BENNETT started from Raleigh with their prisoner for Henderson. HUGHES attempted to escape from custody while *en route* by throwing a quantity of snuff and pepper in Mr. JONES' eyes, but was unsuccessful. The officers hearing that an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoner at Henderson, they made a flank march and avoided that place altogether. Detective BENNETT arrived in New-York yesterday, having conveyed the accused overland, and the prisoner will be arraigned for trial at an early day.

During an interview with Mr. HUGHES, our reporter was informed by him that he denied the charge *in toto*. He stated that he had borne a good mercantile reputation before the war, and had large amounts still unpaid in this City when the rebellion broke out. When hostilities ceased he came to New-York and liquidated a portion of these old debts, with a view to recommencing business. Mr. HUGHES declared that he could have obtained still larger invoices of goods from New-York merchants than he had purchased, and insisted that he had been "run down" with applications from leading firms to induce him to make purchases from them. The facts in this remarkable case will, of course, be more fully developed at the approaching trial.

THE BLOCH-KAUTZ DIAMOND CASE.

Dismissal of the Case by Justice Shandley—Rearrest of the Accused on Civil Process, Issued by Justice Barnard.

In the TIMES of yesterday, the conclusion of the examination of RAPHAEL KAUTZ, who is charged with stealing a large amount of diamonds from his partner, JACQUES BLOCH, was noticed, with motion of counsel for the discharge of the accused on the ground that the private ownership of the property was not clearly shown by the evidence. The Magistrate at that time took the papers and reserved his decision. Yesterday afternoon the complaint was dismissed, and the prisoner released, as was also his reputed half brother, ALBERT MANASHAUTZ, who was arrested on Wednesday last for receiving and concealing the property alleged to have been stolen. A few minutes after KAUTZ's discharge, he was rearrested on a civil process issued by Justice BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, and committed to the County Jail in default of $3,000 bail.

Probable Murder in Washington-street.

Yesterday morning two men, named MICHAEL MURPHY and JAMES FITZGERALD, hands formerly employed on one of the Havana steamers, lying at Pier No. 2 North River, were discharged from such service, and started together to go to their boarding-houses. On the way they quarreled over some trivial matter, and when they had reached the corner of Washington and Canal streets, MURPHY, as is alleged, drew a dirk from his pocket and stabbed FITZGERALD in the left breast, inflicting a severe, and, it is thought, fatal wound. The injured man was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. MURPHY was taken before Justice DODGE, who held him to await the result of FITZGERALD'S injuries.

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus like a pair of spectacles? Because it depends upon the nose for its support.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Rupture.—P. E. MINOR, M. D., guarantees to cure rupture permanently in eight weeks by an external remedy without an operation or hinderance from business. References and rooms, No. 484 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

DIED.

BELL.—On Friday morning, Jan. 25, MARTHA JANE, only daughter of Ann H. and the late Joseph T. Bell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 64 East 22d-st., on Monday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COLES.—After a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, CATHARINE ANN, wife of Albert Coles, aged 51 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 153 West 39th-st., on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery, 2d-st., near 2d av. The relatives and friends, also the members of Howard Lodge, No. [illegible], I. O. of O. F., and Cypress Lodge, No. [illegible], F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

CONNOR.—On Saturday, Jan. 26, of consumption, JAMES CONNOR, aged 42 years, 3 months and 14 days.

Funeral services will take place at 1 P. M. on Monday, the 28th inst., at his late residence, No. 634 Broadway. All friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Troy papers please copy.

FERRES.—On Friday, Jan. 25, of congestion of the brain, CAROLINE GOODHEART FERRES, second daughter of John and Elizabeth W. Ferres, aged 8 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] Great Jones-st., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GENTIL.—On Friday morning, Jan. 25, after a severe illness, Mr. THOMAS GENTIL, Sr., aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mercantile Lodge No. 47, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Albert A. Bogert, No. 129 Charles-st., this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The brethren of Mercantile Lodge No. 47, I. O. of O. F., are directed to meet at their rooms, No. 598 Broadway, on Sunday, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to our late brother, THOMAS GENTIL, Sr.

THOMAS FLOYD JONES, N. G.
J. LITTELL, Secretary.

LAWTON.—At Story Farm, East Jamaica, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, JAMES N. LAWTON, aged 49 years.

Funeral services from No. 120 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, at 2½ o'clock this day, (Sunday,) Jan. 27.

SUMMONS.—The brethren of New-York Lodge No. 330, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms, (Corinthian,) Odd Fellows' Hall, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, MICHAEL WEYMER. JAS. R. ELSEY, M.

SPOONER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 26, CATHERINE, relict of the late William Spooner, of Philadelphia.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

WILLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 24, RICHARD WILLIS, son of the late R. Willis, of West Point.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of the musical profession, and ex-members of the First and Ninety-first N. Y. Vs., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 48 Concord-st.

WEYMER.—On Friday, Jan. 25, of consumption, MICHAEL WEYMER, son of Adam Weymer, aged 30 years.

Funeral service on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Joseph Dunton, No. 56 1st-st. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of New-York Lodge No. 330, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

CATARRH: BRONCHITIS! SOVEREIGN CURE!—WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., announces the only positive specific remedies which have ever effected a cure. Nature's Remedials from Plants, being the antipodes of these diseases as water is to fire. Explanatory circular, one stamp.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

POLITICAL.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The members are requested to meet, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 7½ o'clock.

T. B. ASTEN, Chairman.

C. H. HALL, } Secretaries.
A. J. PLUMB, }

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., OF Dublin, having crossed the Atlantic to deliver a message to Americans and to the world, did so at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway, and has embodied it in an instrument of ministerial testimony that may be had gratis at the hall. It will be found to comprise, but in an incipient and initiatory manner, all that Christians expected in the last wonderful year. He may be inquired of at No. 217 West Houston-st.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway. Services on SUNDAY, Jan. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching morning and evening. A protracted meeting will begin in this church on TUESDAY EVENING, 29th. Preaching every evening by Eld. A. N. GILBERT, of Syracuse.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. SCHUYLER, OF ROCHESTER, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, to the congregation of the late Rev. Dr. Hawks, in the large chapel of the University on Washington-square. Services at 10½ o'clock. This chapel has been occupied solely by the congregation of the late Dr. Hawks for the past eighteen months, who will continue their services here until their removal to their new Memorial Chapel of the Holy Saviour in East 25th-st., now approaching completion. As there is another and smaller chapel in the University which is occupied by other congregations, and as the public announcements of the services appear occasionally to conflict, this notice is given in explanation.

A SPECIAL SABBATH-SCHOOL MEETING will be held at the Howard Mission, No. 37 New Bowery, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. It is expected this will be a season of more than ordinary interest. Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH and other interesting speakers will address the meeting. The Little Wanderers will sing some of their sweetest songs. Friends of the little ones are invited to enjoy it with us. On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, Rev. W. O. VAN METER, recently returned from Europe, will given an account of his visits to the various charitable and reformatory institutions of Europe, at the Reformed Dutch Church, on 6th-av., opposite Amity-st. A company of the sweetest singers from the Mission will be present and sing some of their best songs.

THIRD ANNUAL CONCERT—ST. ANN'S Church, 8th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, January 27, 8 P. M. The following eminent artists will assist: Mme. M. Gazzaniga, Miss A. Wells, Miss O. Gomien, Mrs. Paulitsch, Sig. Tamaro, Sig. Remi, Mons. Colliere, Mr. Duschnitz, Sig. Albano, first harpist from the Theatre St. Carlo, Naples, and a large chorus. Mr. Louis Dachauer, organist and director. Admission $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; to be obtained only at the Sexton's office, in the church, from 9 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector, will hold Divine service at the French Church du Saint Esprit, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. CHANDLER, General Secretary of the Sunday-school Union and Church Society, will preach, explanatory of this institution, in the MORNING. Preaching by the Rector in the EVENING.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, 30th inst., the second of the course of lectures before the Lee Literary Association will be delivered in this church by Rev. D. K. LEE. Subject—*Patrick Henry and Whitfield.* Tickets 30 cents each.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on the 27th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Prof. MARTIN, of the New-York University; and by Mr. ALLIS, of the Theological Seminary, at 7½ P. M. Preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

THE RESURRECTION.—A LECTURE UPON this subject, giving the views of the New Church (Swedenborgian) will be delivered by Rev. J. C. AGER on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-street, near Court, Brooklyn. Regular morning service of the Brooklyn Society of the New Church, at the same place, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, at No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Essay by ELIHU ROOT, Esq., subject—*Christianized Ambition.* Young men and the public generally invited. L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY.—THE NEXT sermon in the course on Christian Education, will be preached in St. Ann's Church 18th-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. E. L. DROWNE, of New-Haven. Subject—*Early Education—Good or Bad—the Only Seed Time.* C. N. CHANDLER, Secretary.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY Society of the Central Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, (7th-av. near 14th-st.) on SUNDAY the 27th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Maj.-Gen. FISKE and Rev. Mr. RIDGEWAY will make addresses. The pastor, Rev. Dr. HARE preaches at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—SUNDAY MEETINGS. Seats free. Discussion on the *Immoral Influence of the New-York Herald* at 10½ A. M. Discussion on the *Moral Influence of Theatres* at 3 P. M. Dr. LAZARUS makes the opening address before the Progressive Conference, at 7½ P. M., on *Metempsychosis, or Resurrection of the Body.*

ARGUS HALL, NO. 600 BROADWAY, near Houston-st. Broadway Associate Reformed Congregation. Rev. CHAS. B. SMYTH at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., 8 P. M. Lessons for the clergy on *The Times we Live in, or Life's Vicissitudes*, preparatory to lectures on *The Streets of New-York by Gas-light.*

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.—SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original, permanent mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the improvement, order and singing of these children.

MRS. EMMA HARDINGE DISCOURSES under inspiration before the First Society of Spiritualists in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Inspiration and Mediumship* and *Christ and the People.* Conference at 3 P. M. The public invited.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROTestant Episcopal Church of Our Lord, southwest corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st. A statement of the year's work will be given on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. The friends who have aided this Church are invited to attend.

REV. J. K. KENDRICK, D. D., WILL preach before the Medical Students' Christian Union, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, in the Baptist Church, 2d-av., near 10th-st. Subject—*Luke, the Beloved Physician.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Medical students and practitioners are cordially invited to attend.

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN WILL SPEAK FOR the New-York Society of Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. In the evening a discussion will be held between two Spirits through the Medium. Go early for good seats.

GERMAN SABBATH MEETING IN FAvor of the Sunday clause in the new Excise Law will be held SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in Cooper Institute, to which all friends of a quiet and orderly Sabbath are invited. Addresses will be delivered by by eminent clergymen and laymen.

EVERETT ROOMS, NO. 1,296 BROADWAY, near 34th-st. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL will deliver a series of discourses on the following subject: *Tri-Unitarianism versus Unitarianism and Universalism.* To commence (D. V.) next SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH ST., near 5th-av.—TO-MORROW. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.; the latter service for deaf mutes, and the Rev. E. L. DROWNE at 7½ P. M.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 2d-av., corner 11th-st., Rev. G. L. DEMAREST, Pastor.—Services every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Home Religion.* Strangers always welcome.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st.—Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening sermon to young men. Subject—*Solomon's Proverbs on Words.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE (late Free Episcopal Chapel) 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. D. WALKER will preach at 7½ P. M.

THE COMING CRASH OF NATIONS; Isaiah xxx., 25, 26. The Messenger of the coming Judge and Saviour will preach on the above important theme, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington-square. Seats free.

THE PRAYER-MEETING UNDER THE auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Clerical Association will be held during the next week, beginning Jan. 28, inst., in the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., near 6th-av. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH his farewell sermon in the Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. He will preach, also, at 10½ A. M. Baptizing in the evening.

AT MESSIAH CHURCH, NOS. 7 AND 9 7th-av. *The Historical and Scriptural Embarrassments of the Popular View of the Millennium*, by Rev. J. H. VAN DERZEE, at 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 10½ A. M. Public service at 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. EMERSON will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. S. INSKIP, pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M. The evening services will be followed by a prayer meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THREE PULpit services will be held, viz.: At 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M. Rev. E. L. JANES will preach in the MORNING. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE END OF THE WORLD.—REV. CHAUNCEY GILES will lecture on this subject in the New Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. A. H. CLAPP will preach on SUNDAY, Jan. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school 2½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching in the above Church by Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., on SUNDAY, Jan. 27, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Evening service at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. DICKENSON WILL PREACH IN the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, corner Madison-av. and 29th-st., on SABBATH, Jan. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF Hedding M. E. Church, East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting at 3.

PROTRACTED MEETING.—ELDER TIMOTHY COLE, of Massachusetts, will preach three times on SUNDAY, at the Advent Church, No. 108 West 24th-st., and also each evening of the week.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, having removed from Broome-st., meet for worship at Lyric Hall, junction of 7th-av. and 47th-st. Preaching SUNDAY, by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL), 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Public services every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH. Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and every night next week, at 7 P. M.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Lexington-av. The Pastor, Rev. J. E. ANNAN, will preach TO-DAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE SPIRITUALISTS OF BROOKLYN will hold meetings every SUNDAY at 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M., at the lecture-room, No. 274 Cumberland-st., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs.

CIRCLES HELD FOR SPIRIT COMMUNION, at Lamartine Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st., EVERY SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Doors open from 10 to 11 A. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M.

REV. DR. HATFIELD WILL PREACH in the West 50th-st. Presbyterian Church on SABBATH, Jan. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TO CHURCHES.—A PERSON FULLY QUALIfied to fill the office of Sexton, is desirous of obtaining a position in this City or Brooklyn; the highest testimonials produced. Address J. T., Box 167 *Times* Office.

A CHAPEL, PLEASANTLY SITUATED on the upper part of 6th-av., all furnished for immediate occupancy, can be rented on SUNDAYS. Apply at No. 727 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 26, 1867.

3,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'64	105⅛
61,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65	105⅜
3,000	do	105⅜
6,500	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65 New issue	104⅛
38,000	U.S.5s.10-40.R.	99⅞
500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser. Small	104
14,000	do	104⅛
4,500	do 3d Ser.	104⅛
43,000	Tenn. 6s, N.	62⅞
1,000	do	62⅜
19,000	O. & M. Cer.	24⅛
100,000	do	24⅜
30,000	do	24⅝
10,000	do b30	24⅜
14,000	do b30	24⅝
1,000	Erie 3d M.	100⅝
11,000	Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by State of Mo.	90⅞
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	98
3,000	Mor. & Essex 1st	95
5	Bank of America	135
25	Bank of N. Amer.	107
10	Metropolitan B'k	123
20	Bk. State of N.Y.	108
20	Fourth N. Bk.	104
200	Canton Co.	44
200	do 2d call	45
800	West. U. Tel.	45
100	do b30	45⅜
18	do	45⅜
100	Adams Ex. Co.	66
100	Quicksilver	38⅜
200	do	38⅜
300	Mar. Min. Co.	10⅛
200	do	10
200	Mariposa Pref.	23⅜
700	do	23⅜
100	do c	23⅜
100	do 2d call c	24
100	Cum. Coal. Pr.	38⅜
600	At. M. S. S. Co.	99
100	do s30	99
100	Boston W. P.	25
200	do	42⅛
300	South Am. Nav. & Marine R. b30	117
200	do	118
200	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	157⅛
100	do c	157
100	do b30	153⅜
50	do	158
1200	N. Y. Cen.	101
600	do	100⅞
100	do b15	101⅛
87	New-Jersey Cen.	124
13	do	125
300	Erie R.	58⅞
1600	do	58⅝
600	do s3	58⅝
50	do	58⅝
300	do 2d call	58⅝
100	do b30	59
100	Hud. R. R.	123
300	do 2d call	121
100	Reading R.	101⅞
1000	do	101⅜
50	do	102⅛
100	Mich. Cen.	104
500	Ill. Central R.	112⅞
100	do	112⅞
200	do 2d call	112⅞
400	Clev. & Pitts.	82
500	do	82⅛
205	do 2d call	82⅛
600	M. S. & N. I. R.	71⅞
1000	do	71⅝
200	do	71⅝
50	do	71⅝
200	do s3	71⅝
100	do b30	72
600	do 2d call	71⅞
450	Chic. & N. W.	36⅝
200	do	36⅜
500	do	36⅜
1000	do	36
300	do 2d call	36
500	Chi. & N.W.P.	63⅜
400	do	63⅜
600	do	63⅝
100	do b5	63⅝
400	do	63⅝
70	do	64⅛
200	do 2d call s3	63⅜
200	Cleve. & Tol	119
600	do	118⅞
300	Chic. & R. I.	96
100	do	96⅝
200	do	96⅜
200	do	96
400	do 2d call	96⅜
500	P., F.W. & C.	95
100	do	95⅛
100	do b30	95⅜
20	do	96
200	do 2d call	95⅛
50	Alt. & T.H.	34
100	Chic., B. & Q. c	129
100	do	130
100	Chic. & Alt.	107
100	do	107⅜
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	83
500	do	84
100	Mil. & P.D.C. 1st Pr.	90

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

60,000	Ohio & M. C.	24⅛
300	Mar. Min. Pref.	24⅜
300	At. M. S. Co.	100
200	West. U. Tel.	45
600	N. Y. Cen.	101
200	do	100⅞
400	do	100⅞
200	do s3	100⅞
200	do b5	100⅞
800	Erie R.	58⅞
600	do	58⅝
300	do c	58⅝
200	do b10	58⅝
400	do b3	59⅛
600	do	58⅝
1100	do	58⅝
100	do b3	58⅝
500	do	58⅝
300	do c	58⅝
200	do s3	58⅝
600	do s3	58⅝
1200	do	58⅝
100	Hud. R. R. c	123
500	Reading R.	102
600	do	101⅞
400	do s3	101⅞
1900	M. S. & N. I.	71
400	do	71⅛
300	do b3	71⅜
800	do	71⅜
300	do	71⅜
300	do s3	71⅜
800	do	71⅜
2000	do	71⅜
800	do c	
400	Cleve. & Pitts. c	81⅞
300	do c	81⅞
300	do	81⅞
200	do b3	81⅞
400	do s3	81⅞
800	Ch., R. I. & P.	96⅞
100	do	96⅞
200	do s3	96⅞
300	do	96⅞
200	do	96⅞
400	do	96⅞
200	do	95⅞
300	do	96
200	do s3	96⅞
300	Cleve. & Tol. c	119⅞
100	do s3	119
200	Chi. & N. W.	35⅞
400	do	35⅞
100	do b10	35⅞
300	do	35⅞
200	do s10	35⅝
300	do c	35⅝
200	do	35⅝
300	do	35⅝
300	do s3	35⅝
100	Chi. & N. W. P. c	63
300	do	62⅞
200	do b10	62⅞
400	do c	62⅞
400	do c	62⅞
200	do b10	63⅛
500	do	62⅞
100	do	62⅞
100	do s3	62⅞
200	P., F. W. & C.	94⅞
100	do	94⅞
400	do	94⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

60,000	Ohio & M. C.	24⅛
100	Quick. Min.	38
100	do	38⅛
300	Mar. Pref.	24
100	do	23⅝
100	do c	23⅝
300	West. U. Tel.	45
300	do	45⅛
200	do	45⅛
50	Pac. Mail S. Co.	160
200	Atlantic S. S. Co.	100
400	N. Y. Cen.	100⅛
200	do c	100⅛
500	do	100⅜
200	do s3	100⅛
200	do s3	100⅞
600	Clev. & Pitts.	82
200	do s3	81⅜
1200	Erie Railroad	58⅜
800	do c	58⅜
300	do b3	58⅝
1600	do	58⅜
100	do s10	58⅜
400	do b3	58⅜
600	do s3	58⅜
500	do	58⅜
400	Reading R.	101⅞
500	do s10	101⅞
800	do	102
800	do s10	102
500	do	102⅛
200	do s3	102⅛
100	Hud. R. R.	123⅜
400	Tol. W. & W.	41
400	M. S. & N. I.	72
100	do	72⅛
100	do b3	72⅛
200	do s3	72⅛
300	do	72⅛
300	P., F. W. & C. b3	96
200	Clev. & Tol.	118
200	do	118⅛
500	Chi. R. I. & P. b10	95⅞
100	do b3	95⅞
300	do s3	95⅞
100	do b15	96
200	do s5	95⅞
200	Chic. & N. W.	36⅛
500	do b3	36⅛
100	do	36⅛
300	do b3	36⅛
300	do	36⅛
300	do b4	36⅛
100	do s3	36⅛
200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	63⅛
600	do	63⅛
300	do c	63⅛
400	do s3	63⅛
1200	do	63⅛
300	do c	63⅛
200	do s30	63⅛
200	do	63⅛
400	do b3	63⅛

SATURDAY, Jan. 26—P. M.

An active business was done on the Stock Exchange to-day. The fluctuations in the Railway market were less violent than on Friday, and prices, in the main, looked to a very decided recovery from the effects of the panic. A number of additional Stock firms were reported in temporary difficulty, but none of first-class importance, so far as their liabilities to the public are concerned. The differences involved are chiefly among the Brokers themselves. We hear of no other default to the Banks or private money-lenders of the Street than the affair of Mr. MAYER with the Bank of North America on Thursday, and this we are given to understand is in the course of settlement. The Open Board of Brokers, of which he was a member, have raised a Committee of Investigation, and sufficient is already known to reduce the loss to the Bank, under any probable circumstances, nearly or quite one-half. There is also a chance that a reasonably early recovery in the value of the Stocks which Mr. MAYER had in pledge with other money-lenders and other outside securities, on which he was not able to borrow at all, may make the whole claim of the Bank good.

This occurrence, which created distrust and new embarrassments at Bank yesterday in the certification of the Checks of the Stock Exchange Brokers, was less talked of this forenoon, and the Money market resumed, in a good measure, its accustomed quiet. There was no hesitation on the part of lenders, on satisfactory collateral, at 6@7 ℘ cent., the lower figure being accepted on Government security. The ease in the supply was assisted by the appearance on Friday and this morning of considerable outside orders to buy Stocks for cash. These were more particularly felt on the regular Dividend Railways, and, to some extent, on both classes of Northwest and Erie, on the very heavy decline since the beginning of the week.

The Public Funds and the Gold Room were steady. The sales of Gold ranged about 134½ ℘ cent. The Customs of the week in Gold amount to $2,410,000. The Export of Gold and Silver bars to $670,169. The payments out of the Treasury for Gold Interest $418,000.

Only one regular session of the Boards of the Stock Exchange was held, (as usual on Saturday,) but in the Long Room and Street, up to 4 o'clock, a considerable additional business was done, and the quotations left off about as follows as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	99⅜	Northwest	36⅛	36⅜
U. S. 5-20s	107⅛	107⅛	N. West Pref.	62⅛	64⅜
U. S. 7.30s	104	104⅛	Rock Island	96⅛	96⅜
N. Y. Central	100⅝	101⅛	Fort Wayne	94⅞	95⅜
Erie	58⅝	58⅝	Cumb'land Coal	33	35
Hudson	120	122	Quicksilver	38	38
Reading	101⅛	102⅛	W. U. Telegraph	45	45⅛
Mich. Southern	70⅜	72⅜	Mariposa Pref.	22⅛	23
Illinois Central	112⅛	113	Ohio Certificates	24⅛	24⅜
Pittsburgh	80	82⅛	American Gold	13⅜	134⅜
Tennessee 6s	62	62⅞	Bills on London	109	109⅜

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Phœnix	95	Irving	102
Tradesmen's	142½	Metropolitan	123
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	People's	115
Commerce	109	Corn Exchange	115
Ocean	104	Continental	101
American Exchange	115	Commonwealth	106
Bank of the Republic	114	Impt'rs. & Traders	108
Bank of N. America	105	Fourth National	100
Hanover	108½		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92⅛	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est.	90	Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103⅜	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 76	104	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	104	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	89
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	92½
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	101⅛	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	100
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	100⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	91	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 1st M.	95
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	100	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	91
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100⅜	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	99
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ ct. '69-'72	116	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98
Chi., B.&Q. 8 ℘ ct. 1st M.	110⅛	Chi. & Alton Inc.	96
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	91	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℘ c.	96⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	84
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	105	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	72	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	95
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	62
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	87		

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of Wednesday says:

"The receipts of Hogs during the week and for the season were as follows:

By railways	22,650
By river	309
From Kentucky	120
Slaughtered at Plainville	900
Driven in	320
Total for the week	24,299
Previously reported	383,616
Total this season	407,915
Same time last season	354,079

It must be borne in mind that the receipts include those taken for city consumption as well as those taken by packers, and this Winter the former has been quite large, owing to the low price compared with other kinds of meat. With regard to the accounts from the interior packing points, we will say that the increase will not be excessive as compared with last year. There will doubtless be enough of pork, however, to make high prices quite dangerous.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1867.

In reply to yours of the 24th ult. I have to say that under the former statute it was believed that if a person who had executed a bond for the transportation of distilled spirits to a bonded warehouse should fail to place such spirits in warehouse, and should offer to the collector holding bond the amount of tax due upon such spirits within the time limited, it would have been impossible for the Government to recover more than nominal damages for the breach of the bond. Collectors, therefore, were advised not to interfere with the possession of such spirits, merely for failure to place them in warehouse, and payment to the shipping collector was accepted as sufficient to warrant the cancellation of the bond.

It is, however, so clearly the intention of the act of July last, that all spirits removed under transportation bond shall be deposited in bonded warehouse, and the statute so explicitly declares the forfeiture of all spirits which shall be found elsewhere than in bonded warehouse, not having been removed therefrom in pursuance of law, that it is believed to be no longer necessary to tolerate this practice. At the same time it would be regarded as oppressive if seizure should be made of spirits which were placed on the market without going into warehouse where the shipper had been in the habit of making this disposition of spirits, and of cancelling his bond by the payment of the tax.

It is, therefore, thought proper to advise you, and all other Collectors to notify all persons who may hereafter execute bonds for transportation of spirits to bonded warehouse, that such spirits will be seized if found elsewhere than in transit to the warehouse for which a permit is issued; and you will also consider yourself instructed to seize all spirits which may be be found in your district branded for transportation, and which are evidently not in regular course of transit to the proper warehouse, unless it shall appear to your satisfaction that the transportation of such spirits was commenced prior to the 20th instant.

The sooner all distillers and persons engaged in the purchase and sale of distilled spirits are made aware that only those spirits which have been regularly withdrawn from warehouse, upon the payment of the tax, can be regarded as legitimate objects of traffic, the better will it be for the interests of the Government and of all honest distillers. You will also notify all persons who may hereafter execute transportation bonds that in no event will the bond be cancelled, except upon proof of the receipt of the spirits into the proper warehouse, or proof of some special circumstances which have rendered a liberal compliance with the condition of the bond impossible. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1866.

In reply to your question of the 13th inst., "Under the existing revenue laws have I, or have I not, the right to make a seizure?" I have to say that the Revenue Inspector is not authorized under the law to make a seizure in any case, save that of a peddler, as stated on page 28, section 59, of the Internal Revenue Law. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1866.

Your letter of the 29th ult., relative to the "reworking" of cigars, has been received.

In answer, I have to say that the reworking of cigars in the manner stated in your letter, without the payment of the tax to which cigars of a like quality are liable, has no warrant in law, and where similar privileges have been granted for the reworking of tobacco, the Commissioner has reason to believe that they have been greatly abused, to the serious detriment of the revenue. For these reasons the reworking of cigars cannot be allowed.

Very respectfully,
T. HARLAN, Deputy Commissioner.

JAMES READY, Esq., United States Assessor, New-Orleans, La.

The Recent Trouble with the Freedmen on the Sea Islands of South Carolina.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* of the 21st inst. gives a detailed account of the recent difficulties between the whites and the freedmen on one of the Sea Islands. A dispatch from Savannah, dated the 22d, stated that Gen. SCOTT had returned from a visit to the island, after making satisfactory arrangements for the negroes to leave the plantations or contract within one week. The *Republican* says:

"By virtue of Gen. SHERMAN's order of 1865, assigning the valuable cotton districts known as the Sea Islands to the freedmen, thousands of negroes have since that time settled upon the islands, and in some instances cultivated considerable quantities of rice and cotton. One of the largest of these tracts of land—the "Delta Plantation"—the property of Mrs. CHEVES, situated on the Carolina coast, was recently leased to Capt. BARNWELL, an ex-Confederate officer, for whom the negroes refused to contract, alleging that the Captain had not kept his agreement with them last year. The Captain then applied for assistance to Capt. H. BRANDT, Freedmen's Bureau, to eject the negroes from his land, in order that he might begin his preparations for planting, and employ new hands. A Corporal and five men were sent to the plantation to enforce the orders of Gen. SCOTT, which were to the effect that the negroes holding no possessory titles would be compelled either to make contracts with the new lessees or else leave the plantations and proceed to St. Helena, where twenty acres of good land would be granted them. With these terms the negroes refused to comply, and after expostulating in vain, Capt. BRANDT attempted to carry into execution the orders of his superior officer; but in a very few moments he and his little band were surrounded by upward of two hundred negroes. One of the negroes, becoming greatly excited, made some insulting remark to one of the soldiers who resented it by aiming his gun at the offender. This act so enraged the negroes that a number hastened to procure their arms, while those who were already armed cocked their weapons and stood prepared to slay the soldiers should any further attempt be made to coerce them.

Finding it utterly impossible to carry out his orders with such a feeble force, Capt. BRANDT returned to Savannah to report to Gen. TILLSON. Gen. TILLSON at once secured a detail of fifty men from Fort Pulaski, who, under the command of Lieut. ROBERT MILLER, of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, were provided with three days' rations, and at once proceeded to the scene of difficulty. It was supposed that the appearance of so large a military force would have the effect of intimidating the refractory negroes, and thus force them into obedience without the useless shedding of blood. Arriving on the Island it was found that the entire plantation was carefully picketed *a la militaire*. A second interview was obtained by Capt. BRANDT, who again read to the negroes the orders of Gens. HOWARD and SCOTT, regarding the titles to the lands, rules for contracts, &c., but the parley produced no better results, and, if anything, tended to increase the anger of the freedmen, who crowded together in solid phalanx, and swore more furiously than before that they would die where they stood before they would surrender their claims to the land. During all this time many of the negroes were using the most disrespectful language, and indulging in taunting jeers toward the troops, when one or two of the men, incensed at the insults, raised their guns to the aim; but in a moment one of the negroes, an intelligent looking man, who sported a sword and belt, shouted "fall in guards," which order was promptly obeyed by the rapid assembling of armed men. Matters now began to assume a threatening aspect, but thanks to the great presence of mind and valorous discretion of both Capt. BRANDT and Lieut. MILLER, who had to resort to severe measures to restrain the troops from firing into the mob which was composed of men, women, and children, nothing serious ensued beyond the accidental wounding of one man by Lieut. MILLER while he was brandishing his sword and endeavoring to drive back the mob. The scene at this juncture was truly exciting, the women and children screaming, while the infuriated men filled the air with oaths and imprecations. In the midst of the strife and confusion, an old mulatto woman, bearing a babe in her arms, rushed frantically toward Capt. BRANDT, and implored him not to fire, stating that Mr. BRADLEY, a colored lawyer, had advised the ignorant men to resist at the point of the bayonet any attempt that should be made to eject them from the lands. After an hour spent in threats and coaxing, Capt. BRANDT deemed it advisable to withdraw the troops, as there was no possible chance of executing his verbal orders without causing great loss of life.

We are informed that Capt. BRANDT telegraphed, at an early hour last evening, to Gen. SCOTT, at Charleston, notifying him that he could not eject the negroes without bloodshed, and asking for explicit instructions. The following order of Gen. SCOTT will show the authority under which Capt. BRANDT and Lieut. MILLER are acting:

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU R., F. AND A. L., SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 9, 1867.

CIRCULAR NO. 2.—The Assistant Commissioner learns, with regret, that many freed people throughout the State, and particularly on the Sea Islands and Santee River, manifest an unwillingness to make contracts for labor during the coming season. It must be distinctly understood by those laborers who refuse to contract with their employers of the past season, that they must at once leave the plantations and give up the quarters which they now occupy to such persons as are willing to contract with their late employers for another year. If they refuse to quietly leave, military force will be used to remove them. Laborers who neglect to contract at once for the coming season, and who, through idleness, come to want, will not receive assistance or support from the Government in any manner whatever. The freed people in the Sea Islands who hold land on possessory certificates are hereby notified that such certificates will not give them possession of the land for another year, and that they must be at once taken to Brevet Major D. T. CORBIN, Acting Assistant Commissioner, at Rockville, S. C., who will exchange them for twenty acres of land on Port Royal, St. Helena or Hilton Head Islands, S. C.; also, Capt. H. C. BRANDT, Sub-Assistant Commissioner for the South Carolina side of Savannah River. Capt. H. H. POE, at Beaufort, S. C., will assist all who obtain such warrants in locating their claims. By order of

Brevet Major-Gen. R. K. SCOTT,
Assistant Commissioner.
EDWARD L. DEANE, Brevet Major and A. A. General.

Nebraska—Message of the Acting Governor.

Acting Gov. PADDOCK, of Nebraska, in his message to the Territorial Legislature, which convened on the 10th inst., states that the finances of the Territory are in excellent condition. From cash in treasury, taxes due and collectable, &c., the Territory has of undoubted assets, $147,281 66. Its indebtedness is $85,471 44, leaving an available surplus of $61,810 22. The taxable wealth of the property is valued at near eighteen millions of dollars, which, at a levy of four mills on the dollar, would produce enough to carry on the Government.

The operations of the Homestead Law draw forth gratulations from Gov. PADDOCK. In this connection he complains of the issues of land scrip and certain reservations of lands for railroads. He thinks that laws should be passed, first, prohibiting any further issuing of warrants or land scrip, for any purpose whatever, except for the usual endowments to new States, or for internal improvements in the States and Territories where the lands are located. Second, forbidding the location of land warrants or agricultural college scrip on a greater amount than two sections in each township. And, third, withdrawing the Government lands from public sale, and reserving all, except those donated, exclusively for location under the Homestead and Preëmption Laws. Railroad reservations keep out of market for too great a length of time, and detrimentally to the interests of actual settlers, large bodies of valuable land, thereby retarding the progress of the country. He believes that "if the Union Pacific Railroad, the rapid construction of which has excited the wonder and admiration of the world, could now be induced to exchange the lands obtained under its grants for the bonds of the Government, at a fair price, the whole country would be benefited by the transaction; provided that every acre thus regained by the Government should be held exclusively for location under a homestead law, which should require every settler to cultivate at least twenty acres of timber on his homestead, the preservation of which for five years should be one of the essential conditions of obtaining the fee-simple of his land."

Of the upper branch of the railroad to the Pacific, he says:

"During the past year the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad has progressed with unparalleled rapidity. A year ago the utmost limit it was supposed the track would reach on the 1st of January, 1867, was Fort Kearny, 190 miles west of Omaha. That point was reached on the 1st of September, and now four regular trains run daily between Omaha and North Platte Station—a distance of 393½ miles from the initial point; and the track is complete to the 305th mile-post. The total number of miles of main track laid during the past year is 262 miles. A distance of about 240 miles of roadway was constructed the past season, including a Howe Truss bridge, 1,505 feet in length, across the Loupe Fork, and a pile bridge of 2,640 feet across the North Fork of the Platte. Three hundred and five miles of the main line have been accepted by the Government Commissioners, who reported it as thoroughly constructed and equipped, with all necessary turnouts, buildings, rolling stock, &c., of a first-class road. Beyond the end of the track the roadway is graded twenty-five miles, under contract for grading to Julesburgh, and definitely located to the foot of the mountains."

In answer to the question, how can the Union be restored? he says:

"I fear it will never be done by constitutional amendments, containing what are considered impossible requirements, by those most deeply interested. But, in whatever way it is to be done, it must be done speedily. Evils, disasters and ruin, wait not for the termination of prolonged contentions in a house divided against itself. The energies, the productive industry of the South are paralyzed by the incertitude of its political situation. This unsettled condition of affairs not only intensifies the feeling of hatred for the Government and the Union there, but it seriously affects the commercial prosperity of the whole country. Every motive of patriotism, and every consideration of political economy, demands an immediate termination of this unhappy condition of things. If the Constitutional Amendment will not only accomplish this, but if, on the contrary, it threatens to perpetuate hatreds, strife and discord, it should be abandoned at once, whatever sacrifices of cherished political dogmas or partisan prejudices are involved. However wise, just and necessary the guarantees sought to be obtained by this Amendment may now appear to be, if they can only be secured by the entailment upon the Union of the eternal hostility of eleven States, they will certainly prove a source of sorrow and of trouble to the nation. Only that which will win back the hearts of the Southern people, will give stability and enduring peace to the Republic. If the Constitutional Amendment will do this, and do it speedily, I will cheerfully unite with you in giving to it a cordial indorsement."

Mining Claims in the States and Territories.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has prepared an elaborate and lengthy circular in relation to mining claims under the act of Congress approved July 26, 1866. By the first section of this act all the mineral lands of the United States, surveyed and unsurveyed, are laid open to all citizens of the United States, and to those who have declared their intention to become such, subject to statutory regulations, and also to the local customs or rules of miners in the several mining districts not in conflict with the lands of the United States.

Commissioner WILSON informs the Registers, Receivers and Surveyor-Generals that it is their duty to acquaint themselves with the local mining customs in their districts.

Mining claims may be entered at any district land office in the United States under this law by any person or association of persons, corporate or incorporate. In making the entry, however, such a description of the tract must be filed as will indicate the vein or lode, or part or portions thereof. Where, by the local laws, customs, or rules of miners of the district, no surface ground is permitted to be occupied for mining purposes, except the surface of the vein or lode, and the walls of such vein or lode are unascertained, and the lateral extent of such vein or lode unknown, it should be stated that the extent of such vein or lode cannot be ascertained by actual measurement, but that the said vein or lode is bounded on each side by the wall of the same, and to estimate the amount of ground contained between the given end lines, and the ascertained walls of the vein or lode; and in such case the patent will issue for all the land contained between such end lines and side walls, with the right to follow such vein or lode, with all its dips, angles and variations, to any depth, although it may enter the land adjoining, provided the estimated quantity shall be equal to a horizontal plane, bounded by the given end lines and the walls on the sides of such vein or lode.

By the third section of the act it is required that upon the filing of the diagrams, as provided in the second section, and posting the same in a conspicuous place on the claim, with notice of intention to apply for a patent, the Register shall publish a notice of the same in a newspaper nearest the location of the said claim.

The Register is also required to post the said notice in his office for ninety days. After that time, should no adverse claim have been filed, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor-General to survey the premises and make a plat thereof. As a preliminary to the survey, however, the applicant is required to make a deposit covering the necessary cost of publishing the notice, the surveying, and the platting. After the survey shall have been duly executed, and the plat approved by the Surveyor-General, the party claiming shall file the same with the Register and Receiver, and thereupon pay to the said Receiver $5 per acre for the premises embraced in the survey; after which it shall be the duty of the Register to transmit to the General Land Office the said plat, with the proof indorsed as satisfactory by the Register and Receiver, so that a patent may issue if the proceedings are found regular.

The unity of the surveying system is to be maintained by extending over the mining districts the rectangular method, at least so far as township lines are concerned. The contemplated surveys of the mineral lands will be made by district deputies under contracts. In consideration of the very limited scope of surveying involved in each mining claim, the per diem principle is resorted to, the compensation not to exceed $10 per diem, including all expenses.

The extent of the locations is not to exceed two hundred feet in length along the vein for each location, with an additional claim for discovery to the discoverer of the lode, with the right to follow such vein to any depth, together with a reasonable quantity for the convenient working of the same, as fixed by local rules. No person is to make more than one location on the same lode, and no more than 3,000 feet shall be taken in any one claim by any association of persons. The deputy surveyors are required to be scientific men, and to bring in duplicate specimens of the ore, one of which is to be sent to the Commissioner of the Genneral Land Office, and the other retained by the Surveyor-General.

Attempt to Burn the Jail at Ballston.

A few nights since CORYDON ROSE, recently arrested in the village of Waterford for grand larceny in Rensselaer County, attempted, in company with JOHN THOMAS, another desperado under arrest for stealing a trunk from an express car, to set the jail on fire, with the hope of making their escape in the general confusion. The Waterford *Sentinel* says: "The smoke was quickly observed by FRED. POWELL, the jailor, who, after a hurried search, failed to discover the location of the fire. He accordingly went to the door of the cell occupied by ROSE and THOMAS, which he found so firmly fastened on the inside that he could make no impression upon it, and which fastenings they refused to remove. POWELL then resolved that if the jail burned the two desperadoes should burn with it, and notified them accordingly. After a moment of sullen silence they concluded that FRED was in earnest, whereupon they became very willing to assist in extinguishing the fire, and called loudly for water. The flames were suppressed after severe exertions for about three quarters of an hour. The prisoners are now securely in irons, and District-Attorney ORMSBY will bring the matter before the Grand Jury on Monday next. They will unquestionably be indicted for arson in the first degree. Had they succeeded in burning the jail, there must necessarily have been a terrible destruction of life, as a large number of persons are now confined therein."

Brilliant Performance of a Cavalry Officer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
OMAHA, Nebraska, Nov. 22, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 20.—The Commanding General announces to the department that Lieut. GEORGE A. ARMES, Second United States Cavalry, being sent with twenty-five men of his regiment from Fort Sedgwick, Oct. 23, in pursuit of a war party of Sioux Indians, which had driven off the previous day several hundred head of stock, found and followed their trail, under the difficulties of crossing two wide rivers, forks of the Platte, and of darkness, ninety-eight miles, from 5 o'clock A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.; then he surprised the party, instantly attacked, killed and wounded nearly all of their superior numbers, captured twenty-two Indian horses, burned their camp, and brought off safely most of the stolen stock.

Thus this young officer has set a fine example to the department of overcoming difficulties that would have discouraged and stopped many, without loss of credit; of bold determination to succeed, and of striking without stopping to count his enemies. And he has presented to the profession, perhaps, the greatest cavalry feat recorded.

By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. COOKE.
H. G. LITCHFIELD, Brevet Major U. S. A.

Ohio Association of College Presidents.

The "Ohio Association of College Presidents" has recently been organized, for the promotion of popular education. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: President MERRICK, of Delaware, President of the Association; President I. W. ANDREWS, of Marietta, Secretary; and Dr. O. N. HARTSHORN, of Mount Union College, Stark County, Chairman of a Committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. The object of the Association is to form a connecting link between the high-school system of the public schools and the college system of the State, so that classes from the one may continue the course on through the other.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JUDSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
BROKERS AND COLLECTORS.
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,
Corner of Camp and Common sts.,
NEW-ORLEANS.
Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	1,168,136 57
Total Assets	$1,668,136 57

Insures against loss by FIRE on buildings, Merchandise, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at fair rates—and divides three-fourths of the profits of its business to its customers.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th instant.
JAN. 15, 1867.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
Available for all the Principal Cities in the World.
MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS
FOR USE IN
EUROPE, CHINA, &c.
ALSO,
MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON
BY
TELEGRAPH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France,
Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.
Represented by
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 61 State-st.,
Boston.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$2,282,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866	2,188,325 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,470,346 41

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$7,632,236 70
Losses paid during the same period	$5,683,895 05
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,194,173 23

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$6,771,885 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,837,735 41
Cash in Bank	434,207 81
Total amount of Assets	$12,536,304 46

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
CHARLES DENNIS,	JOSHUA J. HENRY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	DENNIS PERKINS,
HENRY COIT,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	J. HENRY BURGY,
LEWIS CURTIS,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	C. A. HAND,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	B. J. HOWLAND,
R. WARREN WESTON,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROYAL PHELPS,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
CALEB BARSTOW,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
A. P. PILLOT,	GORDAN W. BURNHAM,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
GEO. G. HOBSON,	JAMES LOW,
DAVID LANE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
JAMES BRYCE,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
LEROY M. WILEY,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SHEPPARD GANDY.
WM. STURGIS,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, JERSEY CITY, Jan. 17, 1867.

JERSEY CITY 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, Jersey City, for the purchase of Jersey City 7 per Cent. Coupon Bonds. Said proposals will be received until Jan. 29 inst., at noon, when the bids will be opened, and accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interests of the city.

WM. CLARKE,
E. F. C. YOUNG,
T. R. BENWELL,
CHAS. H. O'NEILL,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of Jersey City.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at their office, in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre Penn., on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Polls will close at 11 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D., Office, No. 424 Walnut-st., PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE first mortgage bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) due Feb. 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking house of Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, on and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES T. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., HOBOKEN, Jan. 15, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1867, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York City.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	107¼	107⅞	June, 7-30	104⅛	104⅜
Coupon, 1881	107¼	107⅞	July, 7-30	104⅛	104⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	105⅛	105⅜	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅜	117
5-20 Coupon, '62	107¼	107⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅛	105⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅞	116
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅛	105⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅞	115
5-20 " new, '65	104⅛	104⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅞	114
10-40 Registered	99⅛	99⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅛	111⅜
10-40 Coupon	99⅞	99⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅞	111
Gold	134	134⅛	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅞	110⅞
August, 7-30	104⅛	104⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅛	110⅜

STOUT & DICKINSON,
Bankers and Brokers.
NO. 29 BROAD-ST.
Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.
Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.
Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.
GENERAL PARTNERS.
T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
A. V. STOUT, J. B. DICKINSON.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

EXPRESS STOCKS.
MERCHANTS' UNION,
&c., &c., &c.
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.
Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &c., &c.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 22, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS 90,312

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free from United States tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next. Transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st. proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—NOTICE.—THE Bank of America having paid the State, City and County taxes on its stock from the Extra Dividend of Three Per Cent., declared Jan. 2, 1867, is now prepared to pay to its stockholders, on demand, the remainder of said dividend.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Jefferson Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. Polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20; $30 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY, been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway.

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 152 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1867	$1,423,923 27

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 5.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO., MALDEN, ULSTER CO., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1867.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Feb. 1, 1867.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 29th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full paid shares, registered on the 19th day of January instant, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 19th day of January and opened on the 6th day of February.

THOS. E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., Office No. 2 Nassau-st., corner Wall, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after the 1st February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from date to 2d February. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., and also an extra Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders, on and after the 1st proximo, reserving out of the latter the City and County Bank Tax, if unpaid.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage; no brokerage. Apply to R. SHERRILL, No. 745 Greenwich-st.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.
Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.
JAMES A. ROBINSON, No. 164 Duane-st.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND SCRIP.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, 1867, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway by order of the executors of the estate of John C. Hitchcock, deceased:

6 shares Preferred 8 per cent. Stock New-Jersey Zinc Co., $100 each; 4 per cent. semi-annual interest due Feb. 1.

$13,836 Dividend Scrip New-Jersey Zinc Co., bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable annually on 1st of July.

130 shares Common Stock New-Jersey Zinc Co., $100 each; since the 1st of July last two dividends of 7 per cent. each, and one of 6 per cent., amounting together to 20 per cent., have been paid from the earnings of the Company.

Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Co., viz.:

$285 of year 1859. $720 of year 1860.
$530 of year 1861. $710 of year 1862.

FORTY-SIXTH AUCTION SALE.

30,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL.
ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

30,000 TONS

of fresh mined COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February, 1867.

Terms: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway,

under the direction of Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

NO. 152 BARCLAY-ST.—The most substantial, elegant and convenient five-story and basement marble-front store and building; the lot is 25x100; the building as follows: basement and store 25x95, the second, third, fourth and fifth stories 25x85.

Map and particulars at the office.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR SALESROOMS, NOS. 694 AND 696 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 4TH-ST.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, JAN. 28 AND 29, AT 4 O'CLOCK.

CHOICE PRIVATE LIBRARY—Chiefly of works relating to the HISTORY OF AMERICA, general and local, including many that are very choice and exceedingly scarce; and a collection of valuable Voyages and Travels. Also, ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, embracing Lord Kingsborough's "Antiquities of Mexico," in 9 vols., folio, half morocco, &c. Catalogues are ready, and the books are on view.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 30, at 4 o'clock, and the two following days, at the same hour:

The entire ART LIBRARY of Mr. S. P. AVERY (who is going to Europe, having been appointed agent for the American Art Department at the Paris Exposition,) comprising an extensive collection of SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, gathered by him with much care during many years as an engraver, with special reference to the quality of the illustrations. Many of the books are richly bound. Also, a great great variety of FINE ENGRAVINGS, Photographs, Chromos and Lithographs, in frames and in sheets. And also TWO MAHOGANY BOOKCASES, WALNUT LIBRARY TABLE, EASELS, &c. Catalogues are ready, and the articles are on exhibition.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON STATE, BEAVER, PEARL, GREENWICH, WATER, JOHN, FRONT AND JACKSON STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

STATE-ST.—No. 7, running through to No. 16 Pearl-st.
BEAVER-ST.—No. 95, near Wall-st.
GREENWICH-ST.—No. 26, near Morris-st.
PEARL-ST.—No. 272, running through to No. 207 Water-st.; on No. 272 is a four-story new store, 32.9½x86 feet.
PEARL-ST.—Nos. 231, 233 and 235, southwest corner and including No. 118 John-st.
FRONT-ST.—Nos. 343, 345 and 347, northeast corner of Jackson-st., 70x75 feet.

SAMUEL ROGERS,
WM. P. VAN RENSSELAER,
N. P. ROGERS,
Executors and Trustees of the estate of Moses Rogers, deceased.

Book maps at the office of the auctioneers, 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, WARREN AND DUANE STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Ralph I. Bush, deceased:

GREENWICH-ST.—The five story and attic brick store and lot, situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., between Dey and Fulton sts., and known as No. 186, being 22.11 by an average depth of 54 feet.

WARREN-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the northerly side of Warren-st., near West-st., and known as No. 122, being 23x90 feet.

DUANE-ST.—The five-story brick store and lot, situate on the northerly side of Duane-st., near Greenwich-st., and known as No. 185, being 20x50 feet.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CATHARINE AND HENRY STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the executors of William B. Crosby, deceased:

CATHARINE-ST.—No. 24, northwest corner of Henry-st. Valuable lot with buildings. Lot 20.3 front, 19.2 rear, by 100 feet in depth.

HENRY-ST.—Valuable lot with buildings, No. 53 Henry-st., between Catharine and Market sts., 25x100 feet.

TERMS CASH.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF NO. 197 PEARL-ST., SOUTHWEST CORNER OF MAIDEN-LANE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, to close an estate:

SOUTHWEST CORNER PEARL-ST. AND MAIDEN-LANE—The valuable four-story brick store and lot, No. 197 Pearl-st., being 20 feet 9 inches front, 27 feet 9 inches rear by 41 feet in depth.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Harlem Chemical Works, 112th and 113th sts., 1st-av., New-York City, about 175 tons of Cumberland Coal. Terms, cash at time of sale.

MOUNT VERNON ARSENAL, MOUNT VERNON, Ala., Jan. 13, 1867.

A PUBLIC AUCTION WILL BE HELD at Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala., Feb. 5, 1867, for the sale of the following Government property, viz.:

120,000 pounds gun metal,
155,000 pounds shot and shell,
9,000 pounds old lead,
225 sets harness, artillery,
2,400 cavalry saddles,
5,000 pounds brass,

247 running gears of carriages and caissons. Also, a lot of condemned infantry accoutrements, collars, saddles, (artillery;) wheels, old canvas, &c.

The following property at Fort Morgan, Ala., will be sold at the same time and place, viz.:

350,000 pounds gun metal.
650,000 pounds shot and shell and old iron, more or less.

About 4,000 pounds of brass, some lead and a quantity of scrap wrought iron, estimated at 25,000 pounds.

TERMS.

Thirty per cent. on day of sale, the balance when the property is removed, to accomplish which a reasonable time will be given.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

MORRIS SCHAFF,
Lieut. of Ordinance and Brevet Capt., U. S. A.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23 1865 at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

COLLECTOR'S SALE OF DISTRAINED GOODS.—Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the bonded warehouse of MICHAEL J. RYAN, No. 40 Cortlandt-st., 25 packages, containing about 200 gross of fancy dress buttons, distrained upon for non-payment of internal revenue taxes.

J. F. BAILEY,
Collector Fourth District, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY L. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BLEECKER & DENISON WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property on

AMITY-ST.—Three-story brick house and lot No. 13, north side, between Mercer and Greene sts., 19x75.

WEST 25TH-ST.—Four-story brown-stone house and lot No. 68, south side, between Broadway and 6th-av. Terms easy.

DRY GOODS.

NEW CARPETS FOR SPRING TRADE.
AT
REDUCED PRICES,
as follows:
AXMINSTER,
WILTON,
VELVET,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY and
INGRAIN.
OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, (all widths,)
BORDERED DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 175 Canal-st.,
Through to No. 31 Howard-st.

A GREAT RUSH FOR OUR CHEAP MUSLINS.
STRANGERS WHO HAVE NOT BOUGHT ANY OF THEM HAD BETTER DO SO AT ONCE, AS OUR SUPPLY IS NEARLY EXHAUSTED. YOU CAN SAVE FULL 10c. A YARD.
IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION MUSLINS, 10c. to 12½c.
IMMENSE LOTS, 14c., 16c. and 18c.
IMMENSE LOTS, 20c., 22c. and 25c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 30c.
AUCTION ROOMS OUR HEADQUARTERS.
BIG LOTS DRESS GOODS, 31c.
IMMENSE LOTS TABLE LINENS, CRASHES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
CASSIMERES, CLOTHS,
PRINTS, DELAINES, SHAWLS, HOSIERY,
SHEETINGS, &c., FROM AUCTION,
AT ANY PRICE YOU WISH.
BLACK ALPACAS, 31c., 37½c. and 50c.,
WORTH 45c., 50c. and 75c.
THESE ARE THE CHEAPEST ALPACAS OF THE YEAR.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
AND
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, 30c.
HEAVY YARD-WIDE SHEETING, 18c.
FOSTER & WELSH, NO. 227 8TH-AV.

MUSLINS AT COST PRICE.
SPLENDID YARD-WIDE SHIRTING, 22c.
FOSTER & WELSH, 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.

CHEAP AUCTION ALPACAS, 44c.
GREAT CLEARING SALE OF DRESS GOODS.
FOSTER & WELSH, NO. 227 8TH-AV.

AUCTION FLANNELS, HALF PRICE.
HEAVY SHAKER FLANNELS, 25c.
FOSTER & WELSH, 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.

CLOSING SALE OF BLANKETS
AT NEARLY OLD PRICES.
FOSTER & WELSH, NO. 227 8TH-AV.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
BY BUYING GOODS AT LOW PRICES OF
FOSTER & WELSH, No. 227 8TH-AV.

GOOD WHITE MUSLIN, 10c., 12c.
GOOD BROWN MUSLIN, 10c., 12c.
FOSTER & WELSH, 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE,
FOR 30 DAYS,
her elegant and fashionable stock of
CORSETS AND SKIRTS
25 per cent. under cost, to make room for
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
Full dress French flounced Overskirts, with trains, for
BALLS AND PARTIES.
N. B.—Mrs. GAYNOR personally attends at this upper store.
No. 824 BROADWAY, corner of 12th-st., and
No. 765 BROADWAY, between 8th and 9th sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue to offer, during this week,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
THE LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK
Of Silks, Dress-Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Real India and French Camels'-Hair Shawls, Cloaks, Furs, Hosiery, Upholstery and Housekeeping Goods, Carpets, Curtain Materials, &c., &c., contained in the store, corner of
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.
ASTOR-PLACE.

The usual February dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be placed to the credit of depositors on the 1st of February. Money deposited by the 20th of February will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. Deposits from five cents to $5,000 received.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., (near Fulton-st.,) N. Y.

Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit. WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE firm name of G. S. ROBBINS & SON expires by limitation this day. The business will be settled by Mr. GEO. A. ROBBINS.

Mr. FRANCIS BACON will sign by procuration.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firm

BROWN BROTHERS & CO

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1 1867

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a gents furnishing-store, established 22 years; one of the best locations in Brooklyn, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $15,000, TO PURchase the interest of a retiring partner in a cash manufacturing business, established in 1858. Address Kingston, Box No. 160, *Times* Office.

DENTAL PARTNER WANTED—TO practice in a country village; fine rooms and good locality; practice between $3,000 and $4,000 a year. Address DENTIST, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT IN MARket than Brickers' wood finish at No. 48 Beekman-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."
THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.
A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver: the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st

KALDENBERG & SON,
Nos. 4 and 6 John-st., manufacturers of genuine Meerschaum Pipes, inform the public that the pipes destined for the World's Fair are on exhibition. Jobbing and repairing, &c., &c.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

SYRUP POTS FOR SALE—AT THE AMERican Papier-mache Manufacturing Co., corner Boxst. and Union-av., Greenpoint. About 10,000 iron tilting syrup pots at a low figure; or will exchange for lump or bastard moulds, or bastard pots.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED without publicity or fee till divorce granted. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

FURNITURE.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—THE STANDard. Used by best hotels; free from bugs; clean, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 5.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Mar. 2.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 16.

The British iron steamship BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Until further notice the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers, commencing with the WM. PENN, to sail Saturday, March 2. Baggage checked and tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Excursion tickets, available for six months, issued at a reduced rate.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT.... SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE............LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.... Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon............$100 | Lower Saloon............$90
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON......SATURDAY, Feb. 2
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE.........SATURDAY, Feb. 16
HELVETIA, Capt. THOMPSON......SATURDAY, Feb. 23
ENGLAND, Capt. GRACE..............SATURDAY, Mar. 2
And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 20 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
IOWA, CRAIG.......................SATURDAY, Feb. 2
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD........SATURDAY, Feb. 9
From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY.......Jan. 26
KANGAROO.....................WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 30
CITY OF BOSTON..............SATURDAY.......Feb. 2
CITY OF DUBLIN..............WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 6
CITY OF PARIS.................SATURDAY.......Feb. 9
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin..........	$90	Steerage..........	$30
First Cabin to London..	95	Steerage to London......	34
First Cabin to Paris....	105	Steerage to Paris........	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...................................$150
Second Cabin Passage..................................100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...................................$125
Second Cabin Passage.....................................80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO...Jan. 30
HECLA...Feb. 6
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..$80 Gold.
Steerage..$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Jan. 28 | MONDAY..........Feb. 25
Passage money to Nassau.............................$45
Passage money to Havana.................................50
Payable in gold or it's equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
The favorite steamships
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EAGLE...............GREENE....SATURDAY, Feb. 2
COLUMBIA...........BARTON....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.

The first-class steamship
GULF STREAM,
carrying the United States mails,
is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
FUNG SHUEY, Capt. CROWELL
will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. GRANT will follow Feb. 9.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fine, fast and favorite steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

FEB. 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

FEB. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

FEB. 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to save San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch in January, the first-class steamships
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. BEHM, Jan. 30,
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Feb. 20,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN, and
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on Friday, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received on company Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-street, until 3 P. M. on day before sailing of steamer.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on the pier.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA,"
PANAMA, Sept. 25, 1866.

LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chili, S. A.:

SIR:
Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.

Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.

I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.

I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE,
Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana,"
P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—The A 1 fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, Capt. CROWELL, will leave Pier No. 14 E. R., on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, connecting at Charleston with steamer DICTATOR, for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad, and connecting railroads at reduced rates. For passage, &c., apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Jan. 26
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Feb. 2.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 31.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 7.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

COAL.

COKE $2 50 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $3 50 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st. and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—THE elegant English basement brown-stone house No. 418 5th-av., near 36th-st., finished and furnished in the most costly manner, and now only in the market in consequence of the owner being called out of the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ALLEN & BROWN
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 56 Broadway.
Offer the following desirable property for sale:
On Spring-st., near Laurens-st.
On Spring-st., near Sullivan-st.
On Prince-st., near Mercer-st.
On Marion-st. near Spring-st.
On Spring-st., corner east of Broadway.
On Spring-st., corner west of Broadway.
On Greene-st., near Prince.
On Amity-st., corner near Broadway.
On Amity-st., near Laurens-st.
Other desirable property in the 5th and 8th Wards, in improving locations.
Also, desirable dwelling-houses and lots on the principal avenues and streets.
Also, lots on the Central Park.
Also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.
Also, lots on 5th-av., south of the Park.
Also, lots on the principal streets and avenues; suitable for immediate improvements.

S. W. BENEDICT.
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,
Office Nos. 4 and 6 Pine, Room No. 3.
Has for sale a large number of first-class houses on FIFTH, MADISON and PARK Avenues, and on the principal streets in the most desirable parts of the City.
Also, BUSINESS PROPERTY in improving localities.
Parties having properties to SELL or LEASE are respectfully solicited to place them in his hands, and may be assured of proper and prompt attention.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.

FOR SALE.
One Cottage, corner 5th-av. and 127th-st.
Seven Cottages, 119th-st., near 3d-av.
Three Cottages, 81st-st., near 3d-av.
One Cottage, 115th-st., near 3d-av.
TRUSTEES:
Hon Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., FARM FOR SALE—It lies within 1½ miles of the town, and contains 81 acres; improvements consist of a comfortable farm house, newly repaired, new barn, new fences, &c. Location the most desirable in New-Jersey, being near the celebrated farms of Hon. Geo. T. Cobb, Francis S. Lathrop, Esq., Alfred Treadwell, Esq., and adjoining the model farm of Prof. Kitchell. On the farm is a beautiful natural grove, on a most eligible building site, from which there is a magnificent view; also, a spring of great volume, capable of supplying a succession of fish-ponds. Apply only to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 80 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A MAGNIFICENT country residence on Staten Island. House forty feet square and about twenty rooms, with bath and all modern improvements. Twenty acres of ground, beautifully laid out with fruits and evergreens. Barn, stable, and ice-house now filled with ice. Distance one hour by boat and rail road from the city. Price $21,000. For particulars apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOT TO LET—PROPERTY NO. 18 West 21st-st., near 5th-av. Price, $45,000. No offer for a less amount will be attended to, and no application from a real estate broker will receive the least notice. Apply to P., Box No. 906 Post-office, or No. 18 Waverley-place.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars, apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B. Washington, D. C.

THIRD AV., MOTT HAVEN, WEST-CHESTER CO.—For Sale—A large house, in good order, and over eight lots, on Third-av., or Boston Road, opposite 140th-st., Mott Haven. This property is in a rapidly improving neighborhood, and worthy the attention of parties seeking business locations or for an investment. Apply on premises.

VILLAGE RESIDENCES FOR SALE at Metuchin, Plainfield, Rahway and Woodbridge; one of 7 acres, large house, for $10 000; one of 8 acres for $3,200; one with one-half acre, gas throughout, $10,000; one of 8 acres for $8,000. By CAMPBELL, KELLY & Co., No. 201 Broadway.

STORES FOR SALE.—NO. 92 JOHN-ST., No. 78 Maiden-lane.
Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, adjoining the ferry.
Also, 520 lots on Newtown Creek.
52 acres on south side of Staten Is'and. Apply to
S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

AT RAHWAY—FOR SALE—A DOUBLE TWO-STORY frame house, with attic and basement; each house 24x32, lots each 28x200. Situation desirable, and only two minutes from depot. Apply to T. M. MARTIN, Rahway, or at office of CARMAN, SHERWOOD & MARTIN, Washington-av., Jersey City.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—First-class four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 22x60; superior order. (cheap.) Others on 47th, 46th, 45th, 43d, 42d, 41st, 39th, 38th, 37th, 36th, 35th, 34th and 32d sts.; $15,000 to $60,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A COTTAGE IN LLEWELLYN PARK, at Orange, N. J., only one hour from Barclay-st., for sale, containing nine rooms, at $8,000. For particulars apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J., or T. B. MERRICK & CO., No. 70 William-st., N. Y.

MURRAY HILL—FOR SALE OR TO LET furnished, a first-class, high stoop, brown stone house, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with immediate possession; price low. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON HOUSTON-ST., 102 FEET WEST of Broadway, a plot of about 50 feet front, with two buildings that will pay a good interest; terms easy. Apply to the owner at No. 54 Greene-st., before 4 P. M. Brokerage allowed.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A VALUABLE CORNER property, suitable for store purposes, in a central business location near Broadway; ten years' lease; price moderate; terms easy; title perfect. Address OWNER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON UNIVERSITY-PLACE, A choice plot of about 58x100; very suitable for piano-forte, furniture, &c., salesrooms. The old buildings pay interest on the cost. Possession May 1. Apply at No. 54 Greene-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—For sale, the furnished house No. 39 Sidney-place; has gas, bath, hot and cold water; immediate possession. Can be seen from 4 to 5.

BROADWAY, ABOVE GRAND-ST.—FOR sale, a desirable property, 75x200; also 50x200, for sale or lease, and a first-class store, two fronts, near White-st. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house in Lexington-av., near 29th-st., in complete order; fine location. Apply to STEELE, RAYMOND & CO., No. 60 White-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 49 CLINTON-PLACE. Thoroughly built and in good order. Price, $18,500. J. L. DAWES, No. 135 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES FROM $5,000, $7,000, $8,000, $10,000 to $15,000; all improvements; various parts of the City. H. McKENNA, No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot No. 77 Lexington-av. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. J. M. COBURN.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED IN WEST-CHESTER County, and within thirty miles of New-York City, with a few acres of land; must be in a healthy location. Address, with particulars, JOY, COE & CO., Tribune Building, New-York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A 5TH-AV. CORNER house and lot, (English basement preferred,) within a few blocks of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 113 *Times* Office, stating location, price, and how much may remain on bond and mortgage.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH STABLE, to let, situated on Murray Hill, near Lexington-av., 25x125 feet, to a private family without small children, for six months, from the 25th February; the house is elegantly furnished; Steinway grand piano-forte, billiard table, extra sized stalls for four horses, and carriage room for five vehicles; rent, $400 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR TO LET—An office in a good store in Park-place, near Broadway, with the use of basements for storage, if desired. Possession Feb. 1. Apply at No. 40 John-st.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON THE corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 66 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES Hotel Building, corner Fulton, Water and Pearl sts., suitable for office or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE CORNER on 5th-av., opposite Delmonico's, 48 by 100 feet. Apply to WM. H. GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

FACTORY TO LET—THE GLASS-HOUSE, Hunter's Point, on Newtown Creek, near East River, about 250 feet front with dock. Apply to
[illegible] S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

STORAGE FOR EVERYTHING, FURNITURE, baggage, or separate rooms if desired. No. 252 9th-av., and No. 300 West 34th-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A PORTION OF A HOUSE (THREE rooms) for man and wife, east side of the City, below 6th-st. Address, stating terms, M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—PART OF AN OFFICE NEAR Wall-st., on first and second floors. Address W. and Y., Box No. 5,027 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amount:
On Route No. 1 $350,000.
On Route No. 2 $250,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:
"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine printing paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8,000 reams of superfine calendered printing paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT.)

3,000 reams quarto post, 10x16 inches.
3,000 reams flatcap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2,000 reams double cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,000 reams demy, 16x20½ inches.
2,000 reams double demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams folio post, 17x22 inches.
2,000 reams double folio post, 22x34 inches.
1,000 reams medium, 18x23 inches.
1,000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST-OFFICE BLANKS, (ENGINE SIZED.)

400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1,200 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1,200 reams measuring 26x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
00 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
00 reams measuring 18x34 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or for any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, (except class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.,) in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the "Joint Committee on Public Printing," either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, or C. WENDELL, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
C. WENDELL,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Jan. 12, 1867.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy-yards at New-York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New-York and one-third at Boston, viz.:
New Navy Beef, 3,000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6,000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 150,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 200,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 150,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5,000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy-yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy-yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond, free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District-Attorney, or Collector of Customs.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by act of Congress.

H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:
ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet M.-Gen., Assist. Com'r. Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
Galveston, Texas.

PROPOSALS

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N.,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 31st., for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered immediately*, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *subject to the usual inspection thereat*, viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
15,000 sup. feet roofing felt or tarred paper.
4 dozen rim locks, tumbler 7 inches.
250 feet rubber hose with couplings 1 inch.
4 dozen globe stop-valves, ¾ inch to 1½ inches.
24 boiler tubes, American, lap-welded, 2 inches diameter, 7 feet 3 inches long.
One planing-machine to plane 8 feet long, 30 inches wide and 28 inches high.
One Former machine, No. 00, extra large, for heavy plate (double geared) rollers, 3 inches diameter, 37 inches long.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
300 pounds copper wire, for coupling hose.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
827 light double thick crown glass.
2,800 pounds red lead, dry.
22,525 pounds white lead, in oil.
5,000 pounds black paint, in oil, 25-lb. and 50-lb. kegs.
2,000 pounds yellow ochre.
500 pounds green paint, in oil, 10-lb. cans.
2,800 pounds white zinc paint.
50 gallons Demar varnish, 10-gallon cans.
50 sash tools.
100 yards hair cloth, 30 inches.
500 yards gimp.
20 gross upholsterer's buttons.
25 coils B lead pipe, ¾ inch to 1¾ inches.
500 oars, 12 feet to 17 feet.
1,000 pounds copper boat-nails, 6s, 8s, 10s.
250 kegs and 22,060 pounds wrought-iron spikes, 6 inch to 9 inch.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
8,000 feet black walnut, 1 to 3 inches thick.
6,000 feet white pine box, 1 to 1¼ inches.
100 Martin boiler tube brushes.
6 dozen door mats (one-half rubber.)
50 seamless brass boiler tubes, 5 feet long, 2¼ inches outside diameter.
2 circular heads, 76½ inches diameter, ⅝ inch thick, charcoal boiler plate No. 1.
400 feet copper wire rope, ¾ inch diameter.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
800 yards unbleached muslin.
100 pounds camphor.
100 sheep-skins, in wool.
200 gallons boiled linseed oil.
100 gallons Winter-strained sperm oil.
3 lengths of leather hose, 50 feet each, with "Gaylor's" patent couplings.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms *with further particulars* for bidders, to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in suites or single, may be had by applying at No. 385 5th-av.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOM, SUITABLE for a single gentleman; convenient to bath-room. No. 34 West 29th-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM, NO. 1 ALBION-PLACE, (No. 56 East 4th-st.,) unexpectedly vacated, with first-class board and all respects desirable, can be had upon immediate application. Parties having their own furniture can have the privilege of using it.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL.—A FURNISHED front room on third floor. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., offers Summer rooms and board, within three minutes' of the ferries, at much less than New-York City prices.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING wishes to obtain board in some family in or near New-York, where she could pay the whole or a part by instruction on the piano and in singing, or in English branches and the rudiments of French; will also attend pupils at their homes on reasonable terms. Address or call on Mrs. SEYMOUR, No. 1 Carroll-place, corner of Bleecker and Laurens sts.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Complete Commercial, Scientific and Classical Instruction, Modern Languages, Preparation for College. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.
PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLLEGIATE School for Young Ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the present school-year will begin Feb. 6. For information or circulars, address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE,
Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. [illegible] Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—The second term of this school will commence on Jan. 29. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

EVENING LESSONS IN SPANISH, FOR young ladies, by Prof. MANTILLA. Apply at No. 41 East 15th-st., from 3 to 4 P. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD A HAPPY home teaching the English branches and music, and taking entire charge of household matters, desires a reengagement with parties of high moral worth; is a neat, economical manager; can make a bonnet, cloak or dress. Address T. L., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE—"THE MODEL WIFE"—WILL be delivered by Rev. A. A. WILLETS, D. D., of Brooklyn, at the West 25th-st. United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Due notice will be given when Rev. H. M. GALLAHER will lecture on *America and Americans*.

A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASS is open to new members for a few days, at the Young Men's Christian Association, Rooms No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LADIES and gentlemen, by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; fine fluting neatly done; can give the best of references. Call or send a note to LAUNDRESS, No. 358 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD, CAPABLE servants, German, English, Scotch or Irish, can be suited immediately at CARPENTER'S large first-class Employment Office, (established 15 years,) No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WET-NURSES, MALE AND FEMALE, nurses with reference and experience can be obtained daily at L. & A. HANSEN'S, cuppers and leechers, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young Englishman; is a thorough groom and experienced driver, neat appearance, obliging disposition, and will be found a most responsible and efficient Coachman. Very best of references given. Apply at No. 122 West 25th-st., private stable, or address R. J. LITTELL.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR WAITER IN A gentleman's family; only those thoroughly competent and well recommended need apply. Inquire at No. 16 Gramercy Park, Monday, from 9 to 11.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN having good City reference, a situation as waiter in a private family; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 87 Thompson-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE for the office of a wholesale hardware house, one who lives with his parents. Address W., Box No. 2,008 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 30 Washington-st., near Meade.

MEDICAL.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
FINAL OPPORTUNITY
FINAL OPPORTUNITY
of witnessing the talented comedienne,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
in her original personation of
TOPSEY, TOPSEY, TOPSEY,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3—EVENING AT 7 3-4.
THE PRESENT WEEK
will positively be the
LAST CHANCE LAST CHANCE
of seeing the great American drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
as it must be withdrawn for the production of
ANOTHER NOVELTY.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH,
OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS
of Heads, Horns, Tusks and Skins of rare African Animals, captured by GORDON CUMMING, the GREAT LION-SLAYER.
GIANT AND GIANTESS, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD, FOUR LIVING BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 pounds. COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, Feb. 4, will be produced a
MAGNIFICENT, RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL, SPECTACULAR, ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, written by
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
and in which the LIVING WILD ANIMALS will be conspicuously displayed.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LAST WEEK, LAST WEEK
of the eminently successful
ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28,
LAST APPEARANCE BUT FIVE
OF THE
RICHINGS' GRAND ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
Their Philadelphia engagement, made five months ago, rendering it impossible for them to continue the present unprecedented season.
First time of Balfe's delightful opera,
THE ROSE
OF CASTILE,
ROSE OF CASTILE.
One of the gems of the English repertoire, presenting Messrs. Castle, Campbell, Seguin, Wylie, Peaks; Miss Caroline Richings, Miss Zelda Harrison, and Mme. Boudinot.
TUESDAY—LA SONNAMBULA.
WEDNESDAY—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

PRESENTATION FESTIVAL
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
UNION HOME AND SCHOOL.

The award of presents will commence at the Cooper Institute, in this City, on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The custody of the presents will be with the Committee duly appointed for that purpose and the distribution will be made under such regulations as they may deem necessary for the security of the interests involved. The sale of tickets having reached the amount of $350,000, one-half of that sum will be distributed in presents, in accordance with the published prospectus. The numbers of such tickets only as have been sold and actually accounted for, will be considered entitled to shares in the presentation.

The first drawn number will be entitled to the first Present on the list, ($10,000 in greenbacks); the second drawn number to the second Present, and so on until all the Presents designated by specified quantities are exhausted, after which, as the remaining Presents will be of equal value, the final presentation will be made without the necessity of further drawing.

All presents awarded to persons residing out of the City of New-York will, on receipt or presentation of the original ticket, be delivered to agents duly authorized to receive the same, or packed and forwarded by mail or express at the risk and cost of the owner or owners.

The following eminent citizens have been invited to be present and witness the award:
His Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.
Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to Corporation.
Hon. GEO. OPDYKE, Ex-Mayor.
Hon. A. W. BRADFORD, Ex-Surrogate.
Hon. BENJ. T. MANIERRE, Treasurer Bd. of Health.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., Prest. Mechanics' Bank.
JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., Collector Internal Revenue.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, Esq., Prest. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
ROBT. H. McCURDY, Esq., No. 10 East 14th-st.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Esq., Sec'y Security Ins. Co.

With the view to give early publicity to the results of the award, convenient arrangements will be made for the accommodation of members of the Press.

By order of the Distributing Committee.
STEWART VAN VLEIT,
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NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR.,
Committee of Distribution.
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors.

AWARD OF PRESENTS.

CLASS 1.—The cash presents and set of diamonds will be delivered Feb. 1, 1867, by Gen. Van Vliet, at No. 16 State-st., New-York.

CLASS 2.—The real estate, by regular conveyance, on Feb. 25, by John H. White, Esq., at No. 169 Broadway, New-York.

CLASS 3.—The pianos, portrait of Gen. Grant, sewing machines, parlor furniture, ladies' mink furs, ladies' dress hats, ladies' kid gloves, ladies' work and music boxes, on Feb. 5, at the Distribution Office, No. 589 Broadway, New-York.

CLASS 4.—The horses, carriage and harness, heating apparatus, policy of life insurance, on Feb. 2, by order made at the Distribution Office.

CLASS 5.—The ladies and gents' watches and chains on Feb. 12, at the Distribution Office.

CLASS 6.—The various articles of plated silver ware on Feb. 13 and 14, at the Distribution Office.

CLASS 7.—Books and Photograph Albums on Feb. 18, at the Distribution Office.

CLASS 8.—Gents' fur collars, gloves, hats, whips and buffalo robes, picture frames, and other miscellaneous presents not before enumerated, on Feb. 8, at the Distribution Office.

CLASS 9.—The engravings, photographs, &c., being minor presents, and not included in the preceding classes, on Feb. 20 to March 2, inclusive, at the Distribution Office.

Holders of gift tickets who do not call on the days above named, will await further notice of the proper time to present their tickets.

The final distribution of presents will close on the 31st of March next, and all presents not called for by the day named, will be publicly disposed of for the benefit of the Union Home and School.

The delivery of presents according to the arrangement of classes as above will be made under the direction of the Committee of Distribution.
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors.

F. & C.
IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 2, 1867.
GRAND
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
To the popular tenor,
MR. WM. J. HILL,
with the following distinguished combination:
MISS HENRIETTA BEEBE, SOPRANO.
MISS NETTIE STERLING, CONTRALTO.
SIGNOR STRINI, BARITONE.
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI, PIANIST.
SIGNOR ABELLA, CONDUCTOR.
Tickets at the music stores and Hall.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
THURSDAY, Jan. 31, 1867,
FRA DIAVOLO.
Kellogg, Testa, Mazzolini, Bernardi, Fossati, Dubreul and Georgio Ronconi.
Tickets and seats can be secured at the box office of the Academy, and at 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

DECKER BROTHERS,
NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE PUBLIC.
A careful and official search made at the United States Patent-office in Washington has proved that no PATENT FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES was ever granted by the United States to any person by the name of Decker, EXCEPT TO THE MEMBERS of the firm of DECKER BROTHERS, of New-York City. The public are, therefore, again cautioned against buying any Decker Patent Piano not having been manufactured by
DECKER BROTHERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., New-York,
and not having on the iron plate on the left hand side, in raised letters, the words,
DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT,
JUNE, 1863.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

"BLACK CROOK WALTZES," AND "March of the Amazons," with elegant title pictures of Scenes and Costumes of the "Black Crook," is now ready. Published at DODWORTH & SON'S Music-store, No. 6 Astor-place, between Broadway and Cooper Institute. Price $1 each. Mailed free.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS.—UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, at very moderate prices. A large assortment of squares and uprights to rent at low rates. BRISTOW & BARDENBROOK, No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.......................................W. STUART.
Stage Manager..J. G. HANLEY.
Treasurer..H. J. JACKSON.
MONDAY EVENING
will be presented Shakspeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
AS
SHYLOCK,
being the third of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS!
in which the same effort that found such crowning encouragement in the revivals of Hamlet and Richelieu by Mr. Booth will be continued, by combining splendor of production with historical correctness, and by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of literature and art. Every endeavor has been made to place the well-known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them; and with this view, in addition to the regular company, engagements have been made with
Mme. METHUA SCHELLER,
Mr. BARTON HILL,
and Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD.
The following is the distribution of the characters:

Duke of Venice..........................	W. Donaldson
Prince of Arragon, Suitor to Portia..............	James Duff
Antonio, the merchant of Venice....	M. W. Leffingwell
Bassanio, his friend....................	J. Newton Gotthold
Gratiano, Friends to Antonio and Bassanio.	Barton Hill.
Salanio, Friends to Antonio and Bassanio.	W. Nelson Decker
Salarino, Friends to Antonio and Bassanio.	Henry L. Hinton
Lorenzo, in love with Jessica..................	Marshall Oliver
Shylock, a Jew..................................	Edwin Booth
Tubal, a Jew, his friend..........................	J. Duell
Launcelot Gobbo, a clown......................	W. S. Andrews
Old Gobbo, father to Launcelot..................	W. Davidge
Salerio, a messenger..............	Claude D. Burroughs
Leonardo, servant to Bassanio....................	H. Hogan
Balthazar, servant to Portia........................	J. Sutton
Portia, a rich heiress..............	Marie Methua Scheller
Nerissa, her waiting-woman......................	M. Cushing
Jessica, daughter to Shylock......................	J. Morton

Magnificoes of Venice, officers of the court of justice, jailers, servants and other attendants.
The scenery embraces—

1. The Rialto, Venice, by....................	C. W. WITHAM
2. A Venetian Street........................	C. W. WITHAM
3. Church of San Giovanni, by..............	C. W. WITHAM
4. The Place of St. Mark, Venice, by........	C. W. WITHAM
5. A Hall of Portia's House, by..................	J. HILLIARD
6. A Garden in Genoa..............................	J. HILLIARD
7. Hall of the Greek Senate, by..............	C. W. WITHAM

The music, which has been expressly composed and arranged for the occasion, by
Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.
Embraces—
1. OVERTURE—"The Merchant of Venice."
2. QUADRILLE on Songs of Shakespeare, including "Under the Greenwood Tree," "Where the Bee Sucks," "When Daisies Pied," "Sigh no More, Ladies," "We Fly by Night!"
3. CARNIVAL GALOP.
4. GONDOLA SERENADE.
5. TARANTELLA.

The costumes have been prepared by Mrs. BOHANON and assistants.
The properties and appointments by Messrs. DUELL and KEOGH.
The machinery by Messrs. TUTTLE, LEO and assistants.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7¼.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
It is respectfully intimated that in consequence of the unprecedented demand for seats
THE FREE LIST is suspended until further notice.

"OURS!"

With its fine cast, superb scenery, correct military costumes, splendid military band, moonlight march of the troops, striking dramatic situations, pathetic interest and comic scenes, every night till further notice.
The combination of
NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS
comprised in the above play has produced an amount of enthusiasm unparalleled in Wallack's Theatre.
Notwithstanding the continued success attending the presentation of the above comic drama, the number of nights on which it can be played and the continuation of Mr. Lester Wallack's engagement must necessarily be limited on account of arrangements having been made for the production of
OTHER NOVELTIES,
among the earliest of which will be an
ENTIRELY NEW PIECE
of novel and peculiar construction, written expressly for this theatre, and now in active rehearsal.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7½, performance commences at 8.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28,
MOST POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
OF THE
SPECTACULAR PLAY OF
CENDRILLON.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29,
FIRST NIGHT
of the Grand, Romantic and Spectacular Drama, entitled a
BIRD OF PARADISE,
which will be produced with
NEW AND SUPERB SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES,
NEW AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC,
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET
AND A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.
See bills of the day.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager.................G. L. FOX.
W. H. WHALLEY, Miss FANNY HERRING,
AND THE GRAND COMBINATION IN
THE SURGEON OF PARIS.
Concluding with BEN BOLT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

14th-st. and 6th-av.,
TUESDAY, the 29th January, 1867, at 7½ o'clock P. M.,
Great Comedy Night, with Mlle. NADDI'S assistance,
LA PAPILLONNE,
comedy in three act by M. Victorien Sardon.
Mlle. NADDI will sing the "Venzeno Valse," and ballad of "Charles VI."
Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF THE HORSE COMEDY,
which is nightly received with
ENTHUSIASTIC PLAUDITS AND
UPROARIOUS MANIFESTATIONS OF MIRTH,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
and at the Matinees, a brilliant programme of
EXCITING ACTS IN THE RING,
including every variety of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC FEATS,
introducing the greatest of equestriennes,
Mlle. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
and all the principal artists of the
MATCHLESS CIRCUS TROUPE.
To conclude with the side-splitting horse-comedy of
JOCKEY CLUB RACES,
the most laughable production of the season, with its
HORSE COMEDIANS!
REAL RACES!
REMARKABLE EXHIBITION OF
AMATEUR JOCKEYSHIP,
and endless variety of
INTENSELY HUMOROUS INCIDENTS.
The principal characters by highly educated horses.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN......................................Manager.
GEO. CHRISTY
welcomed back by smiling faces and tumultuous applause.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS, CROWDED HOUSES.
Delighted audiences nightly throng this Palace Opera House since it has come under the management of the well-known and affable gentleman
Mr. G. W. H. GRIFFIN.
First appearance of the English artist,
Mr. OSCAR BURBANK.
First appearance of DICK SANDS, the champion dancer of the world.
Second week of JOHN COLLINS, who has made hosts of admirers.
Mr. CHAS. HENRY, the sweet balladist, every night; Mr. A. Morrison, Hughes, Hogan and a host of others forming the largest and most talented Minstrel Band in America.
Scenes at the Fifth-avenue Hotel—Geo. Christy; first night of the Medical Student, Mountain Tragedy, Pathetic Ballad, Happiest Couple Out, Naughty, Naughty Girls, The-o-door Tom-a-toes Grand Orchestra, Sig. Geo. Christino, Director; Mme. Red Pepper Abbottini and Sig. Carlo Foremost in his great horse solo.
Matinee every Saturday at 2½ P. M.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,

No. 806 Broadway.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) at 8 P. M., 140th Seance.
Positively Last Week of the present Programme.
"THE BASKET TRICK," "GOBLIN HEAD,"
and the "WONDROUS HAT," with other wonders.
Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1; for sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7½. MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2. The Chickering piano is used at these seances.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS

NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre,
including the original
ROSA BONHEUR'S
World-renowned
"HORSE FAIR,"
And a number of other
SUPERB WORKS OF ART,
Formerly the private collection of
W. P. WRIGHT, Esq., of New-Jersey.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cts.

DR. HEBBARD AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—The first lecture of this popular course on the "THREEFOLD CULTURE OF MAN," will be on *Digestion—Its Effects upon the Physical and Intellectual Being*. Most of diseases and failures have their origin in disordered digestion. Its cause, prevention and cure will be fully explained and illustrated. In addition to this the Doctor will designate what kinds of food are best—what contains most nutriment for the brain, for bones, muscles, &c.; what kinds will make us fat or lean, and its best method of preparation; show up the different methods of cooking as connected with city boarding-houses, hotels, &c. Bread-making will receive the attention its vast importance demands. Those who wish to know how to make the best bread ever eaten at one-third of the usual cost, and have a loaf to take home, will attend this lecture on MONDAY EVENING next. All over the country he has distributed these "HEBBARD GEMS," to the delight and enthusiasm of all. This recipe is worth ten times the price of a whole course of lectures.
Admission, 50 cents; course tickets, $4; to be had at Fowler & Wells' and Waters' music store, No. 481 Broadway.

THE POPKINSES—A HUMOROUS LECTURE, by Mr. INGERSOLL LOCKWOOD, late United States Consul at the Court of Hanover, at Clinton Hall on MONDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; Rudiger & Hill's, No 865 Broadway, and at the door.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
SECOND QUARTER.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.
Send $2 for a ticket to the GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE, to take place at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen; lessons every day; all dances taught in one quarter; all in six lessons.

AID FOR THE CRETANS.

Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

Relief for the Starving Families whose Defenders are Fighting for Liberty.

Speeches by Mayor Hoffman, Henry Ward Beecher, and Others.

Resolutions Adopted and a Committee of Relief Appointed.

In response to the appeal of the Greek Government and of the authorities of the Island of Crete for the aid and sympathy of the Christian world in behalf of the wives and children who are fighting for liberty against the tyranny and barbarism of the Turks, a mass meeting was held in the large hall of the Cooper Institute last evening, to express the views of the people of this City upon the struggle now going on in the Levant, and to adopt measures for the relief of starving women and children of the Cretan patriots.

Before the hour appointed for the commencement of the meeting the Hall was filled with an intelligent audience of ladies and gentlemen, numbering not less than 2,500 persons. The walls in the rear of the speaker's desk were hung with the Stars and Stripes, whose folds intermingled with the national flag of Greece, and on the platform was seated a large number of our leading citizens, among whom may be mentioned the venerable Hugh Maxwell, Peter Cooper, Henry Ward Beecher, Prof. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Crosby, Rev. Dr. Osgood and others.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Fred. A. Conkling, who said that the Mayor of the City was present, and would preside on the occasion.

Mayor Hoffman, on taking the chair, was greeted with applause, and addressed the audience as follows:

INTRODUCTORY SPEECH OF MAYOR HOFFMAN.

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is not expected or intended that I shall make any speech to-night. That is reserved to others. I take pleasure in presiding over this meeting, and am happy in being able to do all in my power to aid the suffering women and children of Crete. I agree with you that charity begins at home, and I hope you agree with me, that it does not end there. [Applause.] If I thought that this meeting would tend in the slightest degree to lessen the charity which we owe to our own suffering women and children in this City, or to our suffering fellow-citizens in any of the States of this Union, I would take no part in it. But my observation has taught me that as one thought begets another, so one deed of charity begets another, and this demonstration will quicken our sympathy and enlarge our charity for the suffering everywhere. I will not stop to ask whether this Cretan revolution will be successful. I need not ask it. Nor will I stop to dwell upon the eloquence, the art, the heroism of the Greeks. That will be ably and eloquently done by the speakers who are to address you this evening. I point you simply to the suffering women and children of Crete—the starving wives whose husbands and sons are fighting for the simple enjoyment of Christian freedom. [Applause.] If you send aid to these starving women and children, God will bless the act, and those women will send back to you a cry of gratitude and joy that will more than recompense you for all that you do. I ask you to keep your eye steadily fixed upon those starving women and children during the progress of this meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed an Executive Committee to carry out the objects of the meeting:

John T. Hoffman, Chairman; Charles K. Tuckerman, Secretary; Samuel G. Ward, Treasurer; Joseph Thoron, Frank E. Howe, Robert L. Cutting, Joseph H. Choate, John A. Ralli, Theodore Roosevelt, Geo. Bliss, Jr., Wm. T. Blodgett.

The President introduced as the first speaker of the evening, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is wrong for any man to pray for Summer, and then to complain when it comes that it brings such abundant harvests. It is wrong for us to have been praying, as we have ever since we were children, "Thy Kingdom come;" and then when, with a sweep as broad as the seasons, it begins to advance, to draw back and complain that the answers are more frequent and more abundant than we are willing to receive. We are lovers of liberty. Our sympathies go, the world over, with all men who seek to be free. And when that honest desire for personal, social and civil freedom brings them into conflict, he is no true American that holds back his sympathy from any such men or from their struggles. [Applause.] Nor is it possible for us to be true to ourselves if we confine our sympathy to a mere sentiment, a mere emotion. It must take on more than a declarative form, it must be practical, long in its reach and powerful in its results. For one, I do not desire that the calls upon our public sympathy should be less frequent; for I hold that we are distinctively men in the degree in which we are producing effects for others, and not in the degree in which we are heaping up treasure or pleasure for our own selves. [Applause.] For life, after all, has its best blessings in the exercise of our highest feelings; it is when we range up into our moral sensibilities; it is when we become creators, in some sense, of feelings of enjoyment and happiness in others; it is when we vindicate our title as sons of God, by the doing of his work among men, that we begin to have supernal pleasures which time cannot take away, and which sorrow itself cannot shroud. I rejoice, then, in these recurring opportunities, and these constant appeals that are made. I will not say to our charity—I say to our *duty*—for I hold that this Government, and our institutions, and our civil, social and industrial history, have brought upon us duties that are commensurate with our blessings and enjoyments. God has not given to us the fruit of all the labors of the nations in days gone by, that we might be niggardly. What single controversy or struggle of any nation for freedom has there ever been that we have not reaped the fruit of it? What single martyr for principle has ever died that we have not become his heir and do not inherit what he achieved? Into this nation is rolled all that history has done in time past; and we claim that in this new nation, where a people unobstructed by the *debris* or the hindrances of old institutions have developed themselves, we have reproduced among us the things that the prophets sought and died without the sight—the things that the martyrs and confessors strove for, we have them, and most cheaply. Did God give to us the results of all the world's tears and blood up to our own time—the results of all the battles, all the struggles, all the experiments, all the national growths and national decadences of the past, that we might be niggards with this great inheritance? Is it all for us, because we are a people worthy, or are we but the stewards of time and all the results of time, that when the nations of the earth, pining and sickening, need sympathy and help, we may administer that which God has committed to us in trust, for the benefit of truth, of liberty, and of the Christian religion? [Great applause.] We are mere fidiciary agents. We hold in trust our institutions primarily for ourselves and our children, but also for all other nations and peoples. For consider, if you please, that it is impossible that such an experiment and such a success as ours should not be a disturbing force all the world over. Whether you mean it or not, it is so. It is not that we are propagandists of doctrine, though we do propagate doctrines; it is not that we are making crusades and attempting to unsettle foundations abroad, but we do unsettle foundations abroad, and we are not sorry for it. [Laughter.] I would not have this nation make it its chief business to controvert political doctrines, or to scatter and propagate other political doctrines. Thank God, we do not need to do it; we need to send forth no fiery apostles of a new crusade. It has been given to us to demonstrate that there is such a thing as public safety in connection with the highest degree of personal liberty. That demonstration nothing can hide from the eyes of men, that there is one land, not some little island hid away in the sea, whose seclusion has enabled it to maintain itself, not some one single peopled welling in one latitude, homogeneous, or with motions so balanced about them that they have thereby been protected and enabled to work out their destiny, but a great people second to none on the globe, lying in all latitudes, a people with interests varied and diverse, a people that have in themselves representatives of every race on the globe, all harmonized, consolidated, civilized, self-controlling—where law is more majestic and better executed—where wealth is easier to gain and safer when had than in any other land—where education is as universal almost as sunlight and as productive as the Summer sun—where the whole nation is free and each individual of it is free; this on a continent, lifted up against all the disastrous experiments of older nations, whom we do not revile, but over against whom we stand perpetually saying—more impressively with every succeeding year, saying with every success, with every triumph, when dangers are met and overcome—"It is possible for men to be individually free, and the State be compact, sound and solid." [Cheering.] That is our testimony. We are saying to every nation in the world, "Trust your people, and they will not betray your trust. Trust your people thoroughly, wholly, and prepare them to receive your trust; educate them, unbind them, practice them, give them not only books, but also that other education which books cannot give; give them the right to administer their own affairs, and educate them in doing it; and mankind have so common and universal a nature, a nature so alike everywhere, that it will be found that wherever you give to men trust, with intelligence and moral culture, the results will be the same that you see here, and the State will be safe, and prosperous, and great, in proportion as the individual in the State is large and free." We have given that demonstration. It is not any more theory with us, it is fact; and it is not a small fact in a corner, it is a continental fact; it is not a fact of a score of years; already we count centuries, and are becoming august in the example which we set in this matter. [Applause.] Now, just so long as this great fact shines out over the sea—traveling through France, through Austria, through the Tyrol, traveling into Italy, down to the very bottom of it, traveling through the islands of the Orient, and all through the great Russian Empire—it is just as certain that it will work and produce fruit, as it is that the now returning sun from the far South, will come again to disturb the frost and ice, and to pry out and bring forth the myriad flowers that lie and wait for his coming. [Applause.] And I hold that while we do not need to send out propagandists, it is because we are ourselves, by our national structure, by our social condition, by our prodigious prosperity, by our essential virtue clear down to the roots of society; it is because we are ourselves a great compact, national propagandist, and are perpetually proclaiming the doctrine the world over: Every people has a right to determine its own government. [Great cheering.] Now, where we, by our example wake up these latent tendencies and longings, and aspirations for freedom, I hold further, that we are bound to follow out our example and its effects, and to take care of them as far as in us lies. We have no right to make liberty seem precious, and then to disesteem it when others seek it. We have no right to make men full of hope and courage for high endeavor, and then to abandon them in their trial or their weakness. The manhood would be tarnished that would refuse to take the hand of the orphan, the young scholar, and lead him up toward manhood. It is a universal instinct. That which is true of individuals is true also of nations and communities. Therefore, if men say to me, "We ought not to disturb other nations; we ought not to entangle ourselves; it is a part of the wisdom that our immortal Washington left us, not to form entangling alliances with foreign nations;" I answer, neither will we; but I read no line of Washington's nor of any of the earlier patriots of this country forbidding us to form encouraging sympathies with foreign peoples. [Applause.] Let not our Government form entangling alliances with foreign governments, but let our people form affectionate sympathies with foreign peoples; for there is no harm in that. Is it indeed a heresy to love? Is it indeed a heresy to sympathise with those whom we love? Has it come at last to this, that we are to be blamed for being? If, where the orange tree stands, the air all round about it is filled with perfume, is it the tree's fault? If, standing like the orange tree, our example spreads through the atmosphere around, are we to blame? If we stand like the autumnal vine clothed with rich clusters from top to bottom, is it the vine's fault that men look upon it and admire it, or that other vines are planted in hope of producing like fruit? And if our example does invite and compel imitation by virtue of the great and strong desire down deep in the heart of every man that is a man, that he may be free to become more and more a man, and to rear his children in freedom, is it wrong for us to feel, to pray, to labor for such? I trow not. Accursed be that land that, surrounding itself with blessings, sits down in their midst to enjoy them and get fat forgetful of all but themselves. Accursed be that people who live for but one thing, to make money, who thank God that it is a free country in which to make money, and who squander their wealth in all kinds of selfish and base indulgences, saying, when an appeal like this is made to them to aid those who suffer. "What is that to us?" I answer, it is everything to you. The man who prospers only for himself becomes more selfish and besotted by his prosperity. That is the way in which gold is poured down men's throats, more than as in the old fabled statement: such gold is dangerous to any man. Now, in respect to the subject that has called us together this evening—the struggle of the Greeks. I feel that if you had searched the world over you could not have found another people with such a right as this people have to ask our sympathy and aid. First, because we helped them before; that is always the best reason for helping a man again. [Laughter and cheers.] They expect it. You belie all the precedents of the past generous and glorious history of our nation if you do not respond to this call which they make upon you in their need. More, all the help we can give them will never repay that which we have received from them or from their blood. From the old Hebrew God is sent down to us the blood that beats in our hearts. We get our heart and our conscience from the Hebrew. From the old Greek God is sent down the germs of the great thoughts that work in our heads and are culminating in our time. Our heads come from the Greeks. Our hands come from Rome. The Romans were the constructors, the engineers of ancient times. The Hebrews were the religious race. The Greeks were the thinkers. You never will, you never can, pay back the legacies you have received from them. There is not a book that is worth reading of which the scholar will not tell you that the chief thoughts had their origin and germ in the mind of ancient Greece. We know what the beauty and glory of her art was, but her best works have perished, stolen and broken into pieces by the barbarian thief for the material of which they were constructed. Only the second class works have come down to us, and these only in mutilation, but they form the models that send despair to modern artists to this day, and if there is a beautiful thing on canvas, or in architecture or statuary, you will find that it comes from old Greece. I have said that we get our conscience from the Hebrew; and the Yankee is made up of a cross between the Jew and the Greek. [Great laughter and cheers]. I am not here to-night to advocate an armed interference; but this, it seem to me, our Government might do—the President of the United States, it seems to me, might speak one strong, generous word for liberty, so that it was only abroad. [Laughter and applause.] I understand now, the more I think of it, what last Summer said to me. It was in some respects a sad Summer, but the trees were never more musical to me, nor the fields more beautiful; and now I know what the corn said when it whistled on the hill side; it was to be food for the starving in the South, and it said, "Liberty and Humanity." [Cheers.] I know now the meaning of the voice of the trees and the corn and the flowers; it meant, "Feed and clothe the hungry and the naked;" let your abundance go forth to sustain those that are needy in other lands, and wherever you send out one bushel of grain, God shall say to the sun, "Remember them when the Summer comes;" and for every kernel of corn that you give to the Greek, God will say, "Give them a thousandfold;" and the Sun will fulfill the Divine command. Giving doth not impoverish, nor withholding doth not make rich. It will be glorious it, out of the bosom of this great whirling commercial City there shall arise such a testimonial, in money, provisions and clothing, of your sympathy with this far-distant and struggling people, as shall make the world say that not only is a free people strongest in war and strongest in peace, but also the most generous of all peoples, whether in war or in peace. [Long-continued cheering.]

Mayor Hoffman then introduced Prof. Hitchcock, of the Theological Seminary, who spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF REV. ROSWELL C. HITCHCOCK, D. D.

Rev. Dr. Hitchcock was next introduced. He said that a cry of distress broke sharp on our ears from hills and valleys much nearer and much dearer to us than those of Crete. It arose from a breadth of territory, in comparison with which, and from a multitude of men and women, in comparison with whom, the little island in the Egean—that little handful of Greeks, were well nigh insignificant. It spoke from the lips of our own countrymen, brothers before our late sad conflict, and, thank God, brothers still. [Applause.] It has been estimated that ten million dollars should be sent South this season; not merely that the wolf might be driven from the door, but as an expression of our sincere good-will to men despoiled of almost everything but heart and hope to rebuild their shattered industries. To that cry we had not and should not be deaf. We remembered who it was that said that he who provideth not for his own, especially for his own household, has denied the faith and is worse than (to commit a little anachronism) a Turk. The Mayor had reminded them that though charity should begin at home, it should not end at home. The speaker would add that if charity were true charity it began everywhere and ended nowhere. It began at home if needed at home—began wherever needed, and ended only when the need was ended. True Christian charity had a glance which darted from pole to pole, and from the rising to the setting sun, and a foot that hastens on its errand of mercy. In the supreme crisis of our national history we spared money to send to the sturdy workmen of Lancashire who might be starved to death, but could not be starved into losing faith in the great Western Republic. [Applause.] Now that the struggle is over, both hands are free; with one hand we can feed the starving South, and with the other we can feed these starving Greeks. Ten thousand families had been thrown upon the charities of the Greek nation—a nation of only a million of people, under that beautiful flag, (pointing to the flag of alternate blue and white stripes, and bearing a white cross, behind the platform,) and our sympathies were with these victims of an atrocious tyranny. Turkey he arraigned, not as an unchristian Government, but as a Government of most outrageous tyranny. We wish to lay the lash of our chastisement over the back of a nation that will dare in the last half of the nineteenth century to go into battle intending to give no quarter. It is not merely a despotism, it is a cruelty that must be rebuked from all the high places of Christendom. We are told that these Turks go over the battle-field after a fight, with a flaming torch. It is thrust into the face of every sleeper or apparent sleeper on the ground. If he cringes a sabre severs his head from his body, and so he is finished. That is the finale of every battle in Crete. The Cretes had risen again and again. They ought to have gone with Greece when the revolution ended years ago, and Greece was built up a nation among the nations. They submitted to the injustice of separation, and Turkey has been piling severity upon severity upon them ever since. Their taxes have been nearly trebled. When they have remonstrated the answer has been a new exaction. Matters came to such a pass they were driven to desperation. Our sympathies should go with the Cretes as fellow-Christians. The Greek and Latin Churches anathematise each other, and Protestant Christendom criticises both of them, and that is criticised in turn; but there are exigencies in the history of Christendom when every Christian man is bound to respond to every other Christian man, and now it is the Cross in the field against the Crescent. I care not whose hand uprears the cross, it is the emblem of my faith, and as a Protestant man I must sympathize with my Greek brother. [Applause.] Dr. Hitchcock proceeded to show the world's indebtedness to the Greek people, and that our sympathies should go to them as Greeks. Their language enshrined the doctrines of our religion. The Hebrew was well enough for emotion, but when inspiration would put the profoundest and highest Christian thought and sentiment into human speech, the Greek language was chosen. In conclusion, Dr. Hitchcock paid a tribute to Dr. Howe, revered and loved as a father by the Greeks, and the late Col. Wm. L. Stone, whose efforts were untiring in behalf of the Greeks in their struggle. New-York did her part then; she will do her part now. [Applause.]

Rev. Dr. Crosby was the next speaker, and addressed the audience in some stirring remarks, of which the following is a synopsis:

SPEECH OF REV. DR. CROSBY.

On being introduced, Dr. Crosby said that the rule that was good as applied to our people, when we were growing for our development, was not the rule to-day. He had told his son if he saw a crowd of men in a senseless quarrel in the street, not to interfere, but keep out of the way, but when he gets to be a man, and did not step in and render aid to the weak party, he would call him a white-livered coward. [Applause.] It was the duty of the American people, and of the American Government to interfere to aid any oppressed nation on the face of the earth. He was not afraid of what Austria, Russia, Turkey or any other despotic nation might do in consequence of America performing her duty. Our Government should, without delay, order Admiral Goldsborough to proceed with his fleet to the waters of Greece and interfere in behalf of the oppressed people. If we meddled with dirty water in the old country we might get soiled, but when it came to the fact of ten millions of people being ground to the earth by such a cowardly nation as the Turks, our course was unmistakably defined. Not only did the past testify to Greek valor, but we could look into the future and see that the future of the Levant and Southern Asia depended on the energy of the Greek people. [Applause.] Who was the Turk? He was nothing but a big, blundering bully from Central Asia, endeavoring to squelch the Greeks. He could not be educated any more than could a donkey. [Applause.] It would take ten thousand Turks to make up the true life to be found in one Greek. When we heard of the daily outrages occurring on that grand soil of the Cretan, it was our manifest duty to assist in the establishment of the power of a noble people.

At the close of Dr. Crosby's remarks the following resolutions were read by Mr. Conkling, and unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the appeal of the Cretans to the people of the United States, for succor and material aid for their women and children, now suffering all the horrors of spoliation inflicted by barbaric enemies, and destitute of the absolute necessaries of life, is an appeal which, as Christians, we are bound to hear with profound sympathy, and to respond to with promptitude and liberality.

Resolved, That the prudential considerations which operate to prevent the great Powers of the world from interfering in the cause of the Greeks make it the more imperative on private citizens of all free countries to come to the relief of the suffering and encourage the faith of the martyrs to liberty in Crete.

Resolved, That to facilitate the humane duty of providing for the starving families of the Cretans, the Executive Committee appointed at the meeting of citizens of New-York, held at the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday last, be and are hereby authorized and required to organize immediate measures to obtain subscriptions, provisions, and means of transporting the same for the relief of the people of Crete.

Resolved, That the intelligent and benevolent arguments and eloquent appeals to which we have listened this evening, in the opinion of this meeting make clear and emphatic our duty of immediate and generous provision for our suffering fellow Christians in Greece, and that we will heartily coöperate with the Committee in seeking the means of bestowing comfort and consolation upon the desolate and famishing families of the heroic Cretans, now so bravely struggling with a formidable and unmerciful enemy.

The President said that Hon. George Bancroft, who was expected to be present, was detained at home by illness. He had, however, received a letter from him heartily sympathizing with the purpose of the meeting, and also one from Hon. Chas. O'Conor.

The letters were then read by the Secretary. The letter of Chas. O'Conor inclosed a check for $250 as a subscription to the relief fund.

SPEECH OF HON. HUGH MAXWELL.

Mr. Maxwell pleaded the privilege of age to speak for the cause of the Greeks. He had lived in that country, and felt a peculiar interest that aid should be given them. Not only should the destitute women and children be assisted, but our Government should express its sympathy and use its influence upon the Governments of Europe to restrain the violence and barbarity of the enemies of the Greeks.

SPEECH OF REV. DR. OSGOOD.

Rev. Dr. Osgood then addressed the meeting. He said that by feeding the Cretans at the present time we were promoting the principles of liberty.

At the conclusion of Dr. Osgood's speech Mayor Hoffman said that the public would be informed hereafter, through the newspapers, of the measures to be adopted by the Executive Committee to carry out the objects of the meeting, and of the time and place of receiving subscriptions.

The meeting then adjourned.

NAVAL.

Arrival of the Ino at Boston.

The United States ship *Ino* arrived at Boston on the 25th inst., after a very rough passage of 43 days from Lisbon, Portugal. Her officers are: Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. H. Garfield commanding; Acting Master, W. H. Mallard, Ex. Officer; Paymaster, Horatio L. Wait; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, William Gale: Acting Ensigns, William C. Gibson, John W. Almy, James Sottly, W. F. Hodgkinson; Mates, John Rosling, Robert Robinson, Geo. E. Simmons, Fred'k Miller; Captain's clerk, Geo. N. Hill; Paymaster's clerk, B. Rush Souder. She brings as passengers Acting Volunteer Lieutenant James R. Wheeler, from the United States steamship *Augusta*, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Fred'k W. Moore, Jr., from United States steamship *Ticonderoga*; a number of sick, and men for discharge from the various vessels of the European Squadron, as well as a quantity of mail matter. She left the United States store-ship *Guard* stationed at Lisbon. On the 6th December, a few days before her departure, the balance of the squadron sailed for the Mediterranean; the *Miantonomoh* and *Augusta* going to Cadiz, the *Colorado* to Marseilles, *Ticonderoga* to Port Mahon, and *Frolic* to Civita Vecchia; the *Canandaigua* and *Swatara* were cruising in the Mediterranean; and the *Shamrock* was on the coast of Africa station.

She experienced continuous westerly gales during the latter part of her passage. On Jan. 2, in Lat. 31. 25. N., Lon. 48.30. W., took a very heavy blow from the W.; barometer ranging unusually low, being down to 28.94 at one time. Was hove to for eight days, part of the time under a close-reefed maintop sail: saw several vessels during the blow.

On the 9th inst., passed very near a large bark, scudding under bare poles.

On the 14th, during the severe weather, Geo. G. Richards, landsman, one of the invalids, died.

On the night of the 16th inst., while hove to in a S. W. blow, the barometer went down to 28.91.

During all the heavy weather the ship behaved well, sustaining no damage beyond the loss of foretopmast stay-sail, staving of one boat, and washing away of life buoys.

On the night of 23d inst., in Lat. 42.18. N., Lon. 65.57. W., N. E. of Georges Shoals, passed a large ship with main and mizzen masts gone, and sail furled on the fore, that was apparently water-logged and abandoned; made signals, but received no answer; could not communicate with her, as it was blowing a gale of wind, and the ship was under close-reefed topsails at the time. On the same and succeeding days passed floating spars and other wrecked material.

A Railroad Brakeman Killed Near Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, Jan. 26.

William Lightbourn, a brakeman on the freight train between this city and Pittsfield, was killed last night about 7:30 as the train passed Latham Ledge Bridge, three miles beyond Mitteneque on the way to this city. He was standing on the front end of the car and was struck by the bridge and knocked down and had his neck broken. The body was not discovered till the train stopped to switch on the other side of the river. He was 24 years old, and a native of Blandford, but has no relatives in this vicinity.

The body of the man Ellis, who perished in the great snow-storm of Dec. 27, has been found only a short distance from his own house at New-Marlboro. He left a wife and family of eight children in the greatest destitution.

About three inches of snow fell last night, and it is still snowing hard, with prospects of continuance

The Murder of Two Women at Auburn, Maine—Arrest of the Supposed Murderer.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 26.

Intelligence from Auburn, Maine, says that a Frenchman was arrested at New Gloucester, Me., on Thursday evening by officer Reeve, of Mechanics' Hall, who is believed to be the murderer of the two old women at Auburn last week.

The evidence is of a circumstantial nature, but points strongly to the accused as the guilty man. The principal circumstances are these: On the day after the murder a man called at a house in West Minot-street, about six miles from the scene of the tragedy, and asked for supper. The woman of the house noticed that his shirt-bosom and wristbands were bloody, and that there were spots of blood on portions of his pantaloons and clothing. This man at the time of his arrest had the bosom of his shirt torn out and his wristbands were gone, and the lining of his coat had also been removed. He had on a soft felt hat which bore the marks of having been scraped with a knife, as if to remove stains. Spots, which the physician declared to be blood, were found on his clothing. He gives a clear account of his whereabouts except during the time between Wednesday night and Thursday morning, when the murder was committed, and admits having called at Libby's house, in West Auburn, about half a mile from the residence of the murdered women. About 3 o'clock Thursday morning Mr. Libby saw the person who thus called moving off in the direction of the scene of the murder. Another circumstance is the fact that tracks about the house after the murder showed that some person had been there who wore a boot without a heel. The prisoner has such a boot, and it fits the tracks mentioned. The supposed murderer is a small man, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, and about 40 years old. He says he came from Montreal, and that he has been working at wood-chopping for various parties in Maine this Winter, but does not give their names. He is represented as a man of very vicious appearance.

There were 95 deaths in this city during the past week.

Ex-Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, on the Constitutional Amendment.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Jan. 25.

Ex-Gov. Parsons, by request, addressed the Legislature in Convention, in emphatic opposition to the Constitutional Amendment.

Great Snow-Storm in Maine.

BELFAST, Me., Saturday, Jan. 26.

A severe snow-storm is raging to-night in Eastern Maine. The roads are obstructed, and the snow in the woods is reported to be five feet deep.

Business Failure in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 26.

McCormick & Collinder, oil brokers, suspended to-day.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ALLEGED CLERICAL PICKPOCKET CASE.

Decision by Justice Dodge—The Accused Held for Trial.

The long continued suspense that has existed in the public mind for nearly three months, with reference to the disposition of the case of the Rev. Geo. T. Williams, who, it will be remembered, stands charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. Clara J. Moore, of Philadelphia, in a Fifth-avenue stage, on the 2d of November last, is at length somewhat relieved by the decision of Justice Dodge, delivered yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

As the interest in this most extraordinary case has been so deep and far-reaching, we present the decision of the Magistrate in full, below:

DECISION.

The prisoner, Geo. T. Williams, is charged with having committed a larceny from the person in taking from the pocket of a lady a pocket-book, containing money, while riding in a Fifth-avenue omnibus, on the 2d day of November last. The examination before me has been unusually protracted, and the investigation of the facts searching and thorough. Every facility has been afforded to the counsel on either side to present fully the merits of their respective views, and my decision has been purposely delayed to afford time to weigh well the testimony, and to endeavor to arrive at a correct conclusion. I consider the following facts as having been established: That on the 2d day of November last the complainant entered a Fifth-avenue stage and seated herself at the extreme end of the left-hand side; that the only persons on the same side were two ladies, one at the end by the door, the other seated midway; that the next person who entered that stage was the prisoner, George T. Williams, who took a seat immediately next the complainant, and continued to occupy the same till the discovery of the alleged larceny, and no person at any time sat between the complainant and Mr. Williams. As the stage approached Twenty-second-street there was seen, by a passenger seated opposite Mr. Williams, a movement under the dress of the complainant, and immediately afterward the hand of the prisoner was withdrawn from thereunder, with a pocket-book in it, which he instantly placed in the left-hand breast pocket of his coat, and then arose and pulled the strap to stop the stage. The evidence further showed that the prisoner was called upon for the pocket-book, and denied that he had it; was taken hold of by some of the passengers, whereupon he struggled and succeeded in freeing himself from their grasp, and fell from the step; that on the demand for the pocket-book being renewed he took it out of his pocket and handed it to the owner; that when arrested, he stated to the officer that he found it on the floor of the stage, and when brought before the Court, that he found it on the seat. These facts are established by witnesses whose testimony was very clear, and who could have no reason to misrepresent. On the other hand, it appears that the prisoner has been for a number of years a reputable member of the sacred profession, the teachings of which are diametrically opposed to the commission of the crime here alleged against him. The prisoner has borne outwardly, at least, a high character, and those who know him well state that they are unable to believe that he could have thought of committing, much less have committed, the offence charged. Detectives have also been introduced who consider the cut in the complainant's dress-pocket was made by no green hand in the business. I have carefully weighed all these facts, and consider that, taken in connection with the law applicable thereto, I would not be justified in discharging the prisoner. The law marks out certain facts, which, when established, are considered as proving crime—such as denial of property afterward found in the possession of the prisoner, and different statements made by prisoner in explanation of suspicious circumstances. This case seems to be marked by a number of such proofs of guilt. High character is entitled to and has received in this case great consideration, but it cannot stand against clearly proven facts. I therefore decide that there is probable cause for supposing that the crime charged has been committed by the prisoner, and that the papers must be sent to the Grand Jury, for them to take such action as they may deem advisable in the premises.

WM. DODGE, Police Magistrate.

The accused is at large, under $1,000 bail, to answer at the General Sessions.

FIRES LAST NIGHT.

Extensive Fire in a Cotton Warehouse—Aggregate Loss over $100,000.

A few minutes past 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out on the first floor of the five-story brick building, No. 17 Albany-street, corner of Washington, occupied by Stephen Doty as a cotton warehouse. The flames spread among the bales of cotton piled up on every floor, and seemingly defied the efforts of the firemen to extinguish them. In an hour's time every window was filled with a torrent of flame and smoke, and the destruction of the entire building and valuable contents seemed inevitable.

The firemen were untiring in their exertions and labored assiduously, despite the difficulties encountered. The streets in the immediate vicinity were choked with snow, and the accumulation of water from hose and hydrant made locomotion doubly tedious and disagreeable. So well had the fire been managed, that at the hour of our going to press there was every indication that the flames would not inflict any serious damage to any of the adjoining buildings. The storage warehouse was still in flames when our reporter left the scene. The aggregate loss could in no way be ascertained, owing to the lateness of the hour and the absence of the numerous owners of cotton stored therein. Judging from past experience and the large stock in the building, the loss is roughly estimated at over $100,000, which is probably all covered by individual insurance. The building is owned by Mr. W. Nailer, who has sustained heavy loss.

No. 134 Washington-street, occupied by Peter Ballantine, wholesale dealer in ales, is also severely damaged by fire and water, though to what extent could not be ascertained.

No. 19 Albany-street, a five story brick tenement building, was also considerably damaged by water and smoke. The first floor is occupied by John Powers as a liquor saloon, while the four upper floors are occupied by several poor families. These poor creatures were turned out of their rooms by the dread of the flames, and were all huddled together in the liquor saloon awaiting the course of events.

Capt. Steers, of the 27th Precinct Police, with Sergts. Woodward and Peck, and the reserves of the 1st, 2d, and 27th Precincts, were speedily on the ground, and were successful in keeping the streets clear of all intruders. The first Precinct platoon left on the Ann-street alarm.

Fire in Ann-street.

At 11:45 o'clock last night a fire broke out on the third floor of the five-story brick building Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-street, occupied on the front of No. 23 and the rear of both numbers by T. R. Dawley, printer and book publisher, whose stock was completely destroyed, causing a loss of $10,000, partially insured. The following are the remaining losses:

Third floor front of No. 21 Ann-street, occupied by Jonas Bondi, publisher of the *Hebrew Leader*, damaged by water and fire about $500.

Second floor of Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-street, occupied by the New-York News Company, loss by water to the extent of $1,000. No insurance.

First floor of Nos. 21 and 23, occupied by C. Wintzen and A. S. Hope, liquor saloon keepers, considerably damaged by water.

The basement of Nos. 21 and 23, occupied by Honnart & Tornado as a restaurant, slightly damaged by water.

The buildings are owned by Charles Squires, and are damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured for $10,000.

Means for Putting out Fires.

The means of putting out fires is a subject which has recently been engaging the attention of our people very much, and any suggestion on the subject, of a practical nature, must interest the community. Mr. J. L. Douglass, Secretary of the Merchants' Insurance Company, offers the following propositions in relation to the condition of affairs in regard to fires and the want of means to put them out:

1. That the city is in a deplorable condition in regard to fires, for want of water to put them out, should they occur under certain circumstances, and the fires of 1835 and 1845 would appear small as compared with a raging fire now; the buildings and merchandise therein at the present time being of such extraordinary value and amount.

2. By inquiry at the Croton Board I find that in most parts of the City the water will not rise to the first story, and for the past month the water would not rise to the first story in this building (opposite Trinity Church) and others around us.

3. The insurance companies of this and other cities have suffered so severely for the past two or three years by low rates and sweeping fires, that radical changes must be made by the insured and insurers in regard to the modes of doing business, further increase of rate and care of the insured risk. Without responsible insurance companies all credits will depreciate, and the financial, commercial, manufacturing and industrial interests of the country will be involved in ruin.

The present emergency can be very much relieved by the following:

1. By the prompt arrest of all violators of the law who waste the water by letting it run to prevent pipes from freezing, &c., and a general order by the Croton and Police Departments to that effect.

2. The insured to clear out all the boxes, rubbish, lumber, straw and hoops that have accumulated (and give them to the poor.)

3. Put up all packages of goods on skids or platforms, raised from the floor three to six inches, and thus prevent damage by water on the floors when the building is on fire.

4. Prevent the use or keeping of oils, (including kerosene,) benzine, naptha, &c., in the thickly settled portions of the business community, and prohibit them as a light.

5. Have new water mains laid from the reservoirs to the lower portions of the City.

6. Manufacturers to keep oil cleaned up, and waste, rags, &c., destroyed as soon as used.

7. Special policemen on duty at all bonded warehouses and storage stores during the night.

8. Remove manufacturing establishments outside of the mercantile portions of the City.

Singular Recovery of United States Bonds—A Costly Fire-board.

On Thursday afternoon a gentleman called upon Capt. John S. Young, at the Detective Office at Police Headquarters, and informed that official that he had noticed a boy with a defaced $500 Seven-thirty United States Bond, in the broker's office in Broadway under the East River Bank, who had asked the clerk if the bond was of any value. He added that he had advised the clerk to detain the bond until an investigation could be made. Capt. Young immediately repaired to the broker's office, and was given the bond. Soon after the boy came in, when the Captain inquired where he had obtained it. He was informed that another boy, named Feeney, had bought it of a little boy named Daniel McGleece for a penny.

The unconscious owner of so much money was detained by the Captain and taken to Police Headquarters. On looking over his list of lost and stolen bonds, Capt. Young could find no trace of any numbers such as appeared upon the $500 bond he had so strangely come in possession of. While examining the advertising columns of the Times his eye was attracted by an advertisement that there had been "Lost, on Monday, Jan. 21, 1867, in going from No. 184 Seventh-avenue to Twentieth-street, and from thence to French Church on Twenty-third-street, near Sixth-avenue, a package containing two bank-books on the Bowery Savings Bank, Nos. 153,131 and 227,668, with the following United States securities: Two United States 7-30, 1865, No. 73,805, $500; do. No. 73,806, $500; two United States 5-20, 1862, No. 34,089, $100; No. 34,090, 5-20, 1862, $100; one United States 5-20, 1865, $1,000, No. 11,357; one do. 5-20, 1865, $500; and a reward was offered for their recovery by Messrs. Sarter & Tunis, No. 27 William-street.

Finding himself on the right scent, Capt. Young detailed Detective Coyle to look up the remaining bonds so advertised and still missing. Young Feeney was soon found, who readily corroborated the first boy's statement, and was the means of tracing out young McGleece, who had sold the bond for a penny. Young McGleece's mother was next found at her residence in Twenty-eighth-street, and the Detective asked her if she knew anything of the bond. She replied in the affirmative, adding, "and there's plenty more of them here," at the same time producing from among a heap of rags, a $1,000 Five-twenty United States Bond, and a $500 and $100 bond of the same description. She further stated that an old woman who lived in the same house and herself had picked up the package and carried it home. Not knowing the value of the bonds, Mrs. McGleece had intended, seeing that they were so handsomely gotten up, to cover her fireboard with them, and she naively informed the officer that she was prevented from doing so because there was not enough of them to cover the board.

Including the first $500 bond recovered by Capt. Young, Detective Coyle found that he had obtained $2,100, leaving $600 yet unaccounted for. Mrs. McGleece stated that she had given another $500 7-30 bond to her little son Daniel "to cut the round picters out of," and the boy appears to have cut up the bond so effectually that no trace of the bond could be found near the premises. In explaining her ignorance of the real value of the bonds, Mrs. McGleece stated that her brother had found a bond last Summer "with a fifty on the end on't," and he had given it to lucky Daniel to play with, and the boy had in some way disposed of it.

While these investigations on the part of the Police were going on, a boy had noticed the advertisement in the Times, and returned to Messrs. Carter & Tunis a $100 5-20 bond, and stated that he had noticed two women pick up a package, and soon after accidentally drop the bond he had returned. Supposing that they were the legitimate owners he ran after them and tendered the bond. They, however informed him that they had plenty more of them, and he could keep the $100 bond for his trouble. Such is the end of this singular story, and the fortunate owner of the money has recovered all except the demolished $500 bond.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW.

Emil Vett, proprietor of a liquor saloon at No. 104 William-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of violating the Excise Law in opening his place before sunrise. The prisoner was required to furnish bail in the sum of $300 to answer the complaint at the Court of General Sessions.

WALL-STREET BROKERS ON THE RAMPAGE.

Messrs. Charles T. Jung, Andrew M. Jung and Andrew Jordan, all Wall-street brokers, became involved in a dispute about some stocks which were to be delivered by the Messrs. Jung to Mr. Jordan. From words they soon come to blows, but the affray was speedily closed by the interference of Officers Sullivan and Nealis, of the First Precinct, who brought the combatants before the magistrate. Jordan stated that he was assaulted first, and only acted in self-defence. A charge of disorderly conduct was preferred by the officers, and the accused were all fined $10 each, upon payment of which they were discharged.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

NOVEL USE OF A WATERFALL.

Mrs. Louisa Bowes, who dwells at No. 23 Fifth avenue, yesterday caused the arrest of a young colored girl named Annie Jones, whom she charges with stealing three dresses, valued at $47. It is alleged that when the property was missed Annie denied any knowledge of it, but upon searching her the key to one of the basement closets was found partly concealed in her waterfall. Upon opening the closet the stolen dresses were found and identified by Mrs. Bowes as her property. The accused was held for trial.

CAR PICKPOCKET.

On Friday evening, as Mr. Wm. Dickinson, who resides at No. 139 West Forty-seventh-street, was returning homeward on one of the Third-avenue car, he had his pocket picked of a silver watch. Suspecting three parties who jumped from the car platform at Twelfth-street, he pursued them and succeeded in arresting one of them named Geo. J. Holmes, who was taken into custody. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of the required bail.

VIOLATIONS OF EXCISE LAW.

At the Jefferson Market Court three persons were arraigned yesterday for violation of the Excise Law, viz.: Alexander D. Bruns, No. 435 First-avenue; Abraham Nussbaum, No. 1 Clinton-place; Richard Menken, No. 32 Bedford-street. These were held to bail in the sum of $300 each to answer.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

VIOLATIONS OF EXCISE LAW.

At the Yorkville Court John Farrel, corner of Forty-ninth-street and Second-avenue; Joseph Woodward, corner of Second-avenue and Sixty-third-street, and Wm. O'Farrell, corner of One Hundred and Eleventh-street and Third-avenue, were the only offenders arraigned on the charge of violating the law. These were bailed to answer at General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Washington-street Fire Insurances.—The insurances on the cotton, and other property destroyed by the fire at Nos. 366 and 368 Washington-street, on Friday night, are given below: Hope, $5,500; Jefferson, $5,000; Knickbocker, $5,000; Washington, $22,000; Globe, $800; Humboldt, $5,000; New-Amsterdam, $20,000; Sterling, $6,000; Market, $19,000; Arctic, $8,000; Atlantic, $5,500; American, $12,000; Adriatic, $3,000; Beekman, $11,000; Citizen, $10,000; Commonwealth, $25,000; Continental, $7,300; Commercial Mutual, (partly reinsured,) $11,000; Excelsior, $5,850; Greenwich, $5,000; Hanover, $8,000; Home, New-York, $20,000; Hoffman, $7,000; International, $20,000; Lamar, $5,000; Metropolitan, $33,000; Mechanics and Traders, $5,000; New-York Equitable, $3,000; Niagara, $24,000; Queens, $15,000; Republic, $12,000; Resolute, $1,000; St. Nicholas, $5,000; Star, $10,000; Tradesmen's, $3,000; United States, $5,000; Washington, $22,000; J. A. Alexander, agent, $22,000; Ezra White, agent, $23,000; G. M. Peak, agent, $14,500; C. S. Skeets, $5,000; Lorillard, $9,000; Long Island, (partly reinsured,) $10,000; Liverpool and London, $20,000; Manhattan, $10,000; Cronyn & Hodges, $4,500; Hollingshead, $15,000; Home, New-Haven, $14,000. Total, $536,650.

Rumored Flight of John Shannon.—It was currently reported yesterday that the notorious John Shannon, who is charged with having been engaged in an extensive series of thefts from the Stonington line of steamers, and who was admitted to bail by Judge Russel, in the sum of $2,500 on Monday last, had fled from the city. Shannon and his accomplice, Wm. Hammond, were originally held on one complaint, in $3,000 bail each, and on another complaint for $2,000 each; but these amounts were reduced by Judge Russel, the prisoners having been brought before him on writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. Hammond, however, was unable to find bail at that time, and was remanded to prison.

Coroner's Cases.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Grover, at No. 417 East Twenty-fourth-street, on the body of Susan McCabe, aged six years, who died from burns received by her dress catching fire from a stove during her mother's absence. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. ....Bartholomew Hannon, a car driver, was so severely injured a day or two since, while employed on the Sixth-avenue line, by a corner of the car striking him while the vehicle was in motion, that he died yesterday at his residence, No. 334 Monroe-street. Coroner Wildey was notified to hold an inquest.

The Weather.—At an early hour yesterday morning, snow began to to fall and continued lightly for several hours, but daylight scarcely revealed the fact, as pedestrians almost immediately on setting out encountered the slush that covered the streets, and surrendered the morning polish on their boots for the brown complexion that tells of mud. The ice in the rivers was melted to such a delicate thinness as to render navigation on the part of the ferry boats easy and pleasant.

Southern Relief Committee.—This Committee met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. On motion, Mr. R. H. McCurdy took the chair, and Mr. Wm. T. Coleman acted as Secretary. The attendance being very small, it was resolved to adjourn to 2 P. M. on Monday next, when the Committee will meet in the Directors Room of the Merchants' Bank, No. 42 Wall-street.

Fire in Pearl-street.—About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the basement of No. 419 Pearl-street, occupied by Edward Linden as a boarding-house. The fire was speedily extinguished. The damage to furniture, &c., is about $1,500, upon which is an insurance of $2,500 in the Manhattan Insurance Company. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured.

Humorous Lecture.—"The Popkinses," is the title of a lecture to be delivered on Monday evening, the 28th inst., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at eight o'clock, by Mr. Ingersoll Lockwood, for three years American Consul at the Court of Hanover.

Three-fold Culture of Man.—Dr. Hebbard will, on Monday evening, commence a course of ten illustrated lectures on the "Three-fold Culture of Man," at the Cooper Institute. The list of subjects embraces topics of importance to everybody.

A Pistol Accident.—Philip Start, 18 years of age, while examining a pistol, yesterday, at the residence of his parents, No. 134 Pitt-street, accidentally discharged it, and the bullet passed through his hand, causing a severe and painful wound.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Breach of Promise Case—A Verdict for the Plaintiff.—The case of Mary E. Johnson against Thomas Johnson, was called on in the Supreme Court, before Judge Lott, yesterday, when the defendant, failing to put in an appearance, the Court ordered an inquest to be taken. The plaintiff is the widow of the late Capt. Johnson, of the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Veteran Volunteers, who died in battle. He left a boy 12 years of age. Plaintiff was looking for some situation to support herself, and attracted by an advertisement in the papers for a housekeeper, answered it. The result was that she made an engagement with defendant to act as housekeeper, with the understanding that he was to board her son. She entered upon her duties, and after three months' service defendant proposed marriage; she consented on condition that he would give her $2,000 cash and the deed of the house they lived in (No. 289 Degraw-street) as a marriage settlement. He agreed to this proposition, as alleged, but a son of defendant, aged about 18 years, interposed, and threatened the widow that if she married the old man she would not live a week thereafter. After the lapse of some time defendant refused to fulfill the agreement, and she left the house. She then brought the present suit, claiming $5,000 damages. For the defence it was claimed that the defendant had on several occasions offered to fulfill the marriage contract, which he admitted to have been made with the plaintiff, but that the plaintiff had always refused to marry him. The Jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff; damages $1,350.

Violations of the Excise Law.—Henry Tienken, Grocer, corner of Bridge-st. and Myrtle-av., was brought before Justice Cornwell yesterday, on the charge of violating the Excise Law in selling liquor without a license, and was fined $30. Joseph Egbert, for keeping his place open after midnight, was fined $30. John P. Thomas, charged with having his place open after midnight, was discharged by Justice Cornwell, the offence not being proven. George Schule, for opening his place of business before sunrise, was held for trial.

Incendiary Fire.—A fire was discovered in the store of Moses Winant, No. 79½ Main-street, on Friday evening, and, from appearances, it was evident that it was the work of an incendiary. The damage was slight. The amount of insurance was much more, as alleged, than the stock was worth. Winant was arrested on suspicion, and held to appear on Tuesday next for examination.

Corner Loafing.—Arthur Johnson was arrested on Friday night for loitering, with others, on the corner of Main and Prospect streets. He was directed to move on, but refused, when he was taken into custody. On being brought before Justice Cornwell, yesterday morning, he was reprimanded and discharged.

The Evening Schools.—The twelfth term of the Brooklyn Evening Schools was closed on Friday night last, with appropriate exercises.

Arrests by the Police.—The number of arrests by the Police of Brooklyn during the past week was 273. The total number for the month was 1,135.

NEW-JERSEY.

Serious Railroad Accident.—A serious accident occurred on the Morris and Essex Railroad yesterday, resulting in severe injuries to three of the employes, and slight injuries to some of the passengers. As the Easton express morning train for New-York was passing around a curve between Milburn and Orange, the locomotive jumped the rails and was upset down a small embankment, dragging after it the passenger cars. The conductor, engineer and fireman were buried under the house of the locomotive, and could not be extricated until the woodwork was cut away. The conductor and engineer were found to be badly injured, and it was feared cannot recover. A number of the passengers were more or less bruised, but none of them seriously. The cars were considerably broken up. After a delay of several hours, the passengers were brought on by another train.

Arrest of Alleged Burglars.—Four men, named Juan Cole, *alias* Williams, Geo. Leadham, Samuel Griffith and Francis Montgomery, were arrested by the police of Newark during Friday night and yesterday morning, charged with burglariously entering the house of Mrs. Nesbith, No. 42 Commerce-street, and stealing some articles of jewelry. The thieves also broke open a box which was supposed to contain some watches and money, but which fortunately were elsewhere in the room and were not discovered. The prisoners were committed to await examination. Cole is said to be a New-York burglar, and the other parties are Newarkers.

Estimates for School Expenses.—The new Board of Education of Newark held their first regular meeting on Friday night, at which Commissioner Kase submitted the estimate of expenses for the ensuing year as follows: For teachers' salaries, $76,500; City Superintendent, $2,000; books and stationery, $6,000; furniture, $1,000; stores and fuel, $3,500; repairs of school-houses, $2,000; rents of school-houses, $1,700; incidentals, $6,300; total, $99,500. Deduct estimated State appropriation, $8,367; remaining to be supplied, $91,133. A further sum of $51,000 is also asked for the erection, completion, &c., of school buildings.

Fire—A Horse Burned.—At 11:30 o'clock on Friday night, a fire broke out from some unknown cause, in a shanty stable on Grand-street, Hoboken, owned by James Campbell. There were three horses and some cows in the stable, all of which were rescued except one horse, which together with the stable was burned. Campbell's house, a small frame building which was in close proximity, also caught fire and was destroyed, owing to the difficulty in procuring water. Loss $700.

Inquest.—Coroner Warren, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Skinner, a seaman on board the Cunard steamship *Cuba*, who fell from the yard-arm and fractured his skull, on Friday. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was 25 years of age, and a native of Plymouth, England.

Robbing a Vessel.—The schooner *Little Davie*, lying at the Long Dock, Jersey City, was robbed on Friday night of her jib sail and a lot of rope, in all valued at over $100.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 26.

Flour is in moderate demand and the market is steady. The sales are 100 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11 15@$11 75. Grains—Wheat is quiet and nothing in the way of sales has been reported. Corn is steady at 98c.@$1 for No. 1 Illinois and 88c.@90c. for new Ohio. Oats steady; with sales of 500 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 52c. Barley is steady at $1 05, four-rowed Canada West. Peas are quiet and nominally $1 20. Rye nominally $1. Heavy Mess Pork is quiet at $20 50@$21, and light do. at $19 50@$20. Smoked Hams are steady at 17½c. Lard is quiet and steady at 13c. Dressed Hogs are in moderate demand and the market steady at 8c.@$8¼c. Whiskey—Sales firm at $2 39.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 26—*In steamship Ville de Paris, for Brest and Havre*—Hon. J. C. Taché, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, Commissioner for Canada to the Paris Exhibition; Eugene Taché, Ottawa, C. W.; Viscount Blin de Bowdon, Count de Gabrien, Paris; J. C. Walkinshaw, New-York; J. Philippe, Vice-Consul of France at Mobile; Charles A. Secor, Mrs. Secor, Miss Secor, Wm. H. Secor, New-York; H. S. Hubbell, Mrs. Hubbell, Buffalo; D. H. Gould, Mrs. Gould, son and daughter, New York; John C. Cornelius, Philadelphia; Mrs. C. Stetson and servant, New-York; Samuel Brenzin, San Francisco; Mrs. J. Loder and child, Miss Edith Loder and servant, New-York; C. H. Reinold, E. Telbering, Montana; R. E. Bene, New-York; Mr. Wilhelm, Charles Lucien Buonconsiglio, Mrs. Buonconsiglio, Miss Buonconsiglio, Le Bresous de Surmont, Miss Dumbren, S. B. Viot, J. B. Walter, Mr. Feuillet, F. Virgnetil, Louis Frecaut, Auguste Orsay, Francois Lecser, Vincent Vesbos, H. M. Paloye, Paris; Mr. Rogers, Mr. Bowles, New-York; Murat Devries, Paris; James Ferguson, M. Scott Milton, New-York; Antonio Gertardi, Naples; Edward Mendes, New-York; Brayda Lablache, Mrs. Lablache, Milan, Italy; Marx Kuhn, M. A. Picot, Louis Sause, Alfred Marchand, Miss Catharine Hunter, Charles Devino, Bernard Gallel, New-York; Miss Josephine Gallot, Mr. Pirauld, Paris; Peter Scott, New-York.

JAN. 26—*In steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool*—Mrs. A. R. Kent, 2 children and servant, Miss C. Dutton, New-York; R. D. Murray, London; John McLaughlin, Philadelphia; H. G. Grady, San Francisco; Wm. C. Macdonald, S. B. Gresoen, Wm. McGregor, C. Marten, New-York; Capt. Auchinleck, C. Whitaker, London, Canada; L. A. Sykes and wife, Mrs. R. H. Atwater and daughter, Rondout, N. Y.; Col. Hawley, British Army, Montreal; Dr. C. S. Fenner, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Mary Monroe, Mrs. G. W. Oliver, Brooklyn; Rev. W. F. Bainbridge and wife, Erie, Penn.; J. C. Palmer, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Q. Adams, Robert Chance, Hamilton; M. Samuel, England; Dr. Lefevre, Mrs. Montgomery Atwood and daughter, Edmond Orgill, New-York; J. W. O'Reilly, Charles R. Saunders, Aspinwall; Dr. H. Enos, New-York; Samuel and Clenton Augi, Philadelphia; H. R. Kirschbaum, New-York, S. Reade, Detroit; J. B. White, South America; Mr. and Mrs. Buchamp, England; J. O. Baker, New-York; George Thompson, J. F. L. Lozero, Paris; E. T. Groome, Chicago.

JAN. 26—*In steamship The Queen, for Liverpool*—Leon Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Francis T. Prankard, T. R. Pickering, Mrs. Pickering, Andrew Alexander, New-York; Dr. A. W. Catlin, Philadelphia; P. Bellose, Paris; S. Fry, Geo. J. Bell, E. Rummers, G. W. Sherman, J. Klasner, New-York; N. Jouffren, London; A. Pierrott, Havre; Mrs. A. Cliff, C. Whitman, J. H. Smith, R. Simard, Miss Adelaide Pickering, James S. Dillon, Mrs. Carr, New-York; Miss Lucy O'Brien, Penn Yan, N. Y., and others in the steerage.

Passengers, Arrived.

JAN. 26—*In steamship Union, from Bremen*—A. Scroder, F. Henschen, A. Gaffe and family, A. Bettich, Louis Eltinger, W. Fiedlander, E. Davis, A. R. Quack, Sophia Cornell, W. Van Blankensteyn, W. Field and family, H. Herz, Geo. Olten, Carl Lockland, F. F. Mursina, G. Biebei, R. Karwiese, C. Diechman, O. Blankart, S. Fitzell, A. Schwartz, F. F. Hellman, C. F. Hunning, Hals Hart-Hartman, Eliz Hucke, H. Reimcke, Carl Mahn, Jacob Kehren, A. G. Stack, Bertha Katz, F. Neuhaus, A. Gunther, G. Briest, F. F. Robbe, W. Schoebel and family, S. Goldsmith, H. Gubbendorf.

JAN. 26—*In steamship Bellona, from London and Havre*—Mrs. Harriet Gerling, Misses Mary Ann and H. E. Gerling, Dr. H. G. Miller, Mrs. Fanny Hocke, Master Elias Salmon, John B. Stewart, Henry Craven, James K. Harrison, Sidney Austin, Claud Bulger, Hy. Carpenter. From Havre—Wm. Andre, Adelbert Panis, Montague Leverston, Henry Conrader, and 322 in the steerage.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—S. Gleason and wife, Miss Mary Gleason, Peter Fagan, O. Marks, John Liebig, Mr. and Mrs. Esperon, W. Kyle and wife, Wm. Taylor, Capt. G. Greenwood, E. Nugent, John Tram, John Wilson, J. E. McDonough, Mr. Bronson, J. Palmer, Thomas Wilson, E. Fleming.

JAN. 25—*In steamship Iowa, from Glasgow*—W. B. Stevens, Mr. Cummings, Wm. Bruce, Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Kemp and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. Partoley and 2 children, Thomas McCullough, Miss M. F. Deanes.

In steamship Flambeau, from Charleston—Col. John Edwards, U. S. A., Surgeon E. D. Wilson, C. E. Jones, and 18 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 15	Sun sets	5 11	Moon rises	12 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 02	Gov. Island	1 51	Hell Gate	3 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Gen. Custer, Rector, Baltimore, J. B. Small; Raleigh, Marshman, Norfolk, Livingston, Fox & Co.; The Queen, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, National Steam Navigation Co.; Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Havana, Whitman, New-Orleans, New-York Mail Steamship Co.; Fung Shuey, Crowell, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; San Jacinto, Loveland, Garrison & Allen; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Garrison & Allen; Corsica (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana and Nassau, E. Cunard; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Frances, Symes, Philadelphia.

Ships Glad Tidings, Thompson, London, N. Nelson, Jr.; St. Marks, Wood, Liverpool, B. J. H. Trask, Jr.

Barks Ella Adele, (Br.,) Jones, Sombrero Island, Jos. Eneas; Stag, (Br.,) Anderson, Halifax, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Azelia, (Br.,) Brown, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros. & Co.

Brigs Mattano, Jarvis, Cienfuegos; Imogede, Baker, Cette, Jas. Henry; T. J. Maguire, Littlefield, Zaza, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners Oregon, Munro, Washington, N. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; St. Hubert, Torgeon, Manzanilla, B. F. Small & Co; Tennessee, Creed, Norfolk, T. B. Chase & Co.; Mary Lydia, (Br.,) Simard, St. John's, N. F., M. E. Greene & Currie; Walton, Ingram, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght, Wm. Paxson, Hewitt, Lavacca and Indianola, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. storeship South Carolina, Gorringe, from a cruise.

U. S. storeship Memphis, Holley, from a cruise.

Steamship Union, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen Jan. 13, and Southampton 16th, at 2:30 P. M., with mdse. and 270 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. The Union arrived at Sandy Hook on the 26th, at 4:30 A. M., making the passage in 9 ds. and 14 hours. She was detained until 9 A. M. off the Hook by thick weather.

Steamship City of Boston, (Br.,) Liverpool Jan. 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 324 passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 16, off Bell Buoy, passed ship Antarctic, towing in; 19th, lat. 49 40 N., lon. 26 38, steamship Chicago, bound E. 20th, lat. 49, lon. 31 10, Am. ship E. H. Taylor, do. 25th, lat. 41 15, lon. 66 20, 350 miles east of Sandy Hook, saw bark Julia, waterlogged and abandoned, with rudder gone; detained 14 hours with her. 26th, 4:30 P. M., passed Inman steamship City of New-York, bound E.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) Edmonson, Liverpool Jan. 15, and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 215 passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Flambeau, Everson, Charleston 23d inst., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 25th inst., at noon, lat. 37 06, lon. 74 49, passed steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Bellona, (Br.,) Dixon, London Jan. 5, and Havre 12th, with mdse. and 345 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Valley City, Tompkins, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Sir John Lawrence, (Hamb.,) Lenz, Hamburg 70 ds., with mdse. and 310 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edse. Has had strong westerly gales the past 4 weeks; has lost and split sails. Has had 19 deaths during the passage.

Brig Bessie York, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Gow, Turks Island 27 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Left no vessels. From the 4th to the 23d of January had a continuation of heavy W. and N. W. gales, and during that time was hove to for 12 ds. in lat. 33 40, lon. 73 30; lost and split sails, stove boat and bulwarks, sprung foremast and started the after-house.

Brig Continental, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Laird, Sisal 34 ds., with hemp and logwood to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Has had very heavy weather during the passage.

Brig Champion, (of Pictou, N. S.,) McDonald, Glace Bay 21 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer. Had very heavy weather; los and split sails, &c.

Schr. Mary Kelly, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Mitchell, Arecibo, P. R., Nov. 26, via Newport, R. I., with molasses to Jed Frye & Co. Had experienced heavy gales; lost sails, &c., and put into Newport for repairs.

Schr. Daniel Holmes, Heywood, Norfolk.

WIND—At sunset, W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Bremen, Manhattan, Morro Castle, Ville de Paris, City of New-York, The Queen, Quaker City, George Washington, Fung Shuey, Havana, San Jacinto, Raleigh, El Cid, Gen. Custer.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 26—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; bark Eureka, from New-Orleans; brigs Abbey Ellen, from Darien, and J. W. Merrill, from Charleston; schrs. Mary E. Nason, from Jacmel, and John Atwood, from Cape Haytien.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25—Sld. steamer Sea Gull, for Baltimore; schrs. John Crockford, for Providence; Azelda & Laura, for West Indies.

Jan. 26—Arr. steamer Moneka, from New-York. Sld. steamers Saragossa, for New-York, and Adele, for Galveston; bark Tuscano, for Liverpool; brig Haze, for Boston; schrs. J. Crockford, for Providence; Magnolia, for Norfolk; Nellie Tarbox, for New-Orleans, and David Tucker and Ocean Traveler.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 25—Arr. ship Star of Canada, from Liverpool; ship Waverly, from Liverpool; ship R. H. Tucker, from Liverpool; schr. Yankee Maid, for Baltimore; bark Dirigo, from New-York; schr. W. J. Park, from New-York. Cld. ship America, for Liverpool; bark Aries, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam frigate Pawnee, from Portsmouth, N. H., arrived at the Navy-yard this afternoon.

One of the pilots of the Mary E. Fish, No. 4, came in from sea to-day, and reports having been at work on the spars of the bark sunk off the Lightship, trying to remove them. During their labors, some barrels of coffee came to the surface, which would prove her to be a coffee-laden vessel, and no doubt the Christiana, from Rio Janeiro, as we supposed yesterday.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 26.—The ship Nancy, which arrived last night in 65 ds. from Cardiff for Baltimore, sailed in co. with ships Ellen Stuart, for Baltimore; Mosert, for New-Orleans; S. L. Tillery, for Rio Janeiro; Phineas Pendleton, for Eden; Thomas Dunbam, for New-York, and the Russian bark Dei, for Baltimore, all loaded with railroad iron. A large number of American ships are expected at Cardiff from London and Liverpool to load.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 143, Jan. 26, 1867.
66, 63, 73, 76, 21, 35, 54, 14, 46, 24, 65, 18, 49.

KENTUCKY—CLASS L, Jan. 26, 1867.
5, 48, 38, 9, 65, 2, 60, 52, 59, 66, 11, 25, 70.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 67, Jan. 26, 1867.
4, 15, 37, 78, 9, 5, 35, 75, 23, 39, 50, 56, 66.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 68, Jan. 26, 1867.
57, 24, 43, 15, 42, 13, 27, 17, 48, 67, 16, 50, 46.

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